Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] proclamation of the President setting apart Thursday, November 26th, as a day of National Thanksgiving and Praise [illegible] itself to every loyal heart. [illegible] earnest words of the Chief [illegible] bear with them an impressive [illegible] and sincerity of meaning which [illegible] fail to influence and lead the public [illegible]. No one but a traitor can read it and [illegible] its requests.

[illegible] correspondence from the Army of [illegible], published on the second [illegible] this issue, is of unusual interest and [illegible] the latest news that has yet been [illegible]. Since the great battle of Saturday and Sunday the rebels have been [illegible] repulsed in their efforts to capture [illegible], and at last accounts dared [illegible] again. Our dispatches place [illegible] loss in killed, wounded and missing [illegible] 13,800 and the rebel loss at 20,000. [illegible] correspondence will be found the [illegible] list of casualties in the 104th, 100th, [illegible] 19th Illinois regiments, 9th Indiana [illegible], and 1st Wisconsin regiment. [illegible] gunboats off the Texas coast are [illegible] good work in the capture of pirates and the destruction of rebel steamers. [illegible] news from Mexico is of deep interest. The Juarez Cabinet is fully organized, and the Mexicans are rapidly organizing upon a war footing to expel the [illegible] invaders.

[illegible] terrible steamboat disaster has [illegible] upon the Mississippi, in the burning of the steamer Robert Campbell, Jr., [illegible] twenty-three lives were lost. [illegible] destruction of this boat is another [illegible] proof of the existence of a [illegible] of rebel incendiaries who have formed [illegible] to destroy the Western steamers [illegible] demands the instant attention [illegible] Government. No means should be [illegible] to ferret out the villains engaged in [illegible] work of destruction, and to [illegible] them with a terrible vengeance.

[illegible] news from Rosecrans' army is from [illegible] sources as well as through our own [illegible]. Both announce the situation [illegible], with the two armies in close [illegible], and preparing for warm work. [illegible] dispatch announces rebel scouting [illegible], which, to some degree, threaten [illegible] communications. An appalling [illegible] had befallen our ammunition [illegible], costing the lives of ten persons. The [illegible] from Knoxville to yesterday announce no change in that quarter.

Three more steamers burned at St. [Louis], and five in all, announced. Destroy[illegible] this issue, seem to attest that there [illegible] truth in the rumor of the rebel plot [illegible] the river transports.

THE BLACK REGIMENT.

The announcement that Gov. Yates has [illegible] granted permission by the War Department to raise a colored regiment in [this] State, is meeting with universal favor, [illegible] received with great rejoicing by the [illegible] citizens of Chicago, and already [illegible] foundation has been laid which renders [illegible] the 1st Illinois colored volunteers a [illegible] fact. We predict there will be little [difficulty] in filling up this regiment to the [maximum], and that it will prove an honor [to the] city and the State. Illinois is nobly [represented] in her white regiments. Her [black] men ask a chance to have a hand in [the] strife which most intimately concerns [them]. The muster rolls will soon be [opened] and the regiment formed.

CLOSE OF THE STATE FAIR.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, ILL., Oct. 3, 1863.

The State Agricultural Fair closed to-day at [illegible] o'clock.

The trot for a Society's purse of $300, which was to come off at that hour, for which "Snipe," owned by Wm. Patrick of Chicago, and "[illegible]," owned by J. C. Simpson of [illegible], were entered, was withdrawn, owing to the storm, which made the track slippery.

The Fair has been a success in every respect, and will be long remembered with pleasure by the farmers of Illinois. I cannot at present ascertain the precise receipts and expenditures of the Fair, but the former will be about $18,000, while the expenditures will not exceed $9,000, leaving a balance in the [treasury] of say $8,000.

[From our own Correspondent.]

DECATUR, Oct. 1, 1863.

An informal meeting of the members of the State Agricultural Society, in attendance here [at] the State Fair, in pursuance of a call, was held at the Christian Church, in this city, [this] evening, to take into consideration the recent liberal donations of lands by the general Government to the several States, for the purpose of founding and endowing such Schools of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, as the States may put in operation or designate, for the special education of the young farmer and artisan. The amount of land donated to this State is 480,000 acres, in the ratio of 30,000 acres to each Senator and Representative in Congress, from the State. This land can be located in any State or Territory where Government lands still remain unsold or unappropriated, and scrip will be issued to the State for the land selected. Hon. George W. Minier, President of the State Horticultural Society, presided.

A committee, appointed for that purpose at a recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rockford, through the Chairman of this meeting, made the following [illegible]:

WHEREAS, The United States Government has made liberal donations of land to the several States for the purpose of endowing schools of agriculture and mechanical arts as the States may put in operation; and

WHEREAS, [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee also propose Agricultural Lectures and discussions to be held at Springfield during the State Agricultural Society's Executive Board Meetings in January, 1864, [illegible] sessions per day, [illegible]

[illegible]

of the resolutions, and it was unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned. The above resolutions were presented to the Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, on the following (Friday) evening, and after discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board have listened to the report of Committee from the State Horticultural Society, and that they fully sympathize with the views expressed by that Society at their last meeting, in regard to the subject of the Congressional endowment offered to our State.

Gov. Singleton, President Van Epps, and Secretary Reynold, were appointed to report resolutions upon the subject of the Agricultural Society. HIC-HOC.

THE RUSSIAN GUESTS.

Their Magnificent Reception.

AN IMPOSING POPULAR OVATION.

Speeches of Mayor Opdyke and Admiral Lisovsky.

Preliminary to the reception of the officers of the fleet in the city, it was arranged that the Joint Committee of the Common Council having the matter in charge should proceed to the Alexander Nevsky, the flagship of the squadron, and present to Admiral Lisovsky an engrossed copy of the resolutions of the two Boards, tendering the hospitalities of the City to himself and his fellow officers. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, the Committee, consisting of Aldermen Froment, Farley, and Hall, and Councilmen Keenan, McConnell and [illegible], together with members of the Press and some half dozen invited guests, embarked on board the United States revenue steamer Addison F. Andrews, at the foot of Whitehall street, and steamed out into the harbor.

After passing some two miles down the bay, the steamer turned about and sailed up to the Russian fleet, which lies at anchor in the North River, passing on the way the three British men-of-war, which are anchored at some distance astern of the Russian vessels. The crew of each vessel on the Russian fleet manned the rigging as the Andrews steamed past, and expressed their welcome in prolonged cheers. After sailing around the northernmost vessel of the fleet, the Andrews turned about and steamed slowly down to the Alexander Nevsky while the band played "God Save the Czar." As the party came abreast of the flagship, Capt. Fannce hailed the officer at the gang way and informed him that the representatives of the City Government were on board and awaited the pleasure of the Russian Admiral. In less than five minutes a half-dozen or more boats from the flagship were alongside of the Andrews to convey the party on board. Arriving on the deck of the Alexander Nevsky, they found the officers of the entire fleet, with Rear-Admiral Lisovsky at their head, awaiting their reception, dressed in full uniform. While the committee were coming on board the Russian band played "Yankee Doodle," which, together with other American airs, was repeated at intervals during their stay.

ROYAL SALUTE.

The bay of New York has witnessed a great many salutes in times past, but never until yesterday did it comprehend the meaning of a Russian royal salute. It was a roaring, thundering, earthshaking demonstration, emblematic of the outspoken voice of Imperial Russia. After the first gun, those of the committee who were inclined to smile at the Admiral's apprehensions of accident from the salute felt the propriety of his caution. The opening gun was fired by the flagship, and was instantly responded to by every member of the fleet, and the volley repeated in rapid succession until each vessel had fired twenty-one guns—the number required by the royal salute.

THE PRESENTATION.

After the thundering tones of the royal salute had died away, Admiral Lisovsky invited the company into his cabin, where the principal officers of the fleet were presented in turn to the different members of the Committee.

Alderman Froment here presented the Admiral with a copy of the resolutions beautifully engrossed on parchment.

Admiral Lisovsky replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The present occasion offers me another confirmation of what has just been expressed by the honorable member of your Board. In coming here through the Sound, everywhere on our passage, at every villa, every mansion, every cottage, we received the heartiest welcome. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wine was then introduced, and the Admiral proposed the health of the President of the United States, "to whom you have intrusted the future of your noble country, —he has, indeed, an admirable fame for any man to possess—the fame of being the most honest of men." He remarked that the toast to the President must be accompanied by a salute, and after giving orders for the small boats to move away, he again proposed "the health of the President—his success and prosperity." As the company drank to the toast, the Alexander Nevsky boomed forth a Federal salute of thirteen guns.

THE PROCESSION.

The troops were in high spirits and their best attire and array, the most brilliant of October suns gleaming from their polished arms and trappings. All along Twenty-third street the houses were decked with flags, the sidewalks packed with eager multitudes, and doorways, windows, and balconies blooming with ladies and children in gala attire.

Although hours beyond the appointed time rolled away, and the guests did not yet appear, this concourse patiently awaited their coming, and at length, when the boat that conveyed them hove in sight, rent the air with their clamorous huzzas.

As the party landed, a squad of the 4th artillery, by direction of Brigadier General Yates, fired a grand salute, and when they had entered the carriages waiting to receive them, and drove off to the head of the line, the troops drawn up on either side of the way, presented arms, and their splendid bands struck up the national airs of Russia and America.

From Canal street down, the tide of human wonderment had set in stronger and stronger, and eddied in variegated billows around the corners of every side street and at the brink of every sidewalk, sweeping wildly along the bases of the massive buildings that line our great thoroughfare, until at the Park it gathered into one mighty overspreading flood which filled the great square and overflowed it, on all sides, far and near, shouting, cheering, and laughing aloud at its own boisterousness with the "unextinguished laughter" of Homer's epic description of the billows of the sea. Here all observation of individual and particular peculiarities was lost in the immense *ensemble* of a vast populace already imbued with military ideas, ripe for far more than European pomp and pageantry and immensely conscious of the import of the day's transactions. Admiral Lisovsky looked positively bewildered, and the Czar himself, had he been present, could scarcely have felt less. Huzzaing from thousands of throats, the throng rushing to get nearer City Hall, the tramping and prancing of cavalry squadrons, the clockwork evolutions of long lines of blue and baton-armed policemen, the dense cloud of dust, and through it the waving of banners and the thundering boom of cannon, saluting the arrival at the Municipal Palace, all combined in a whirl of stirring life and incident rarely witnessed since the days of the tumultuous festivals that intoxicated the *plebs* of the Roman forum.

IN THE HALL.

As the last of the military departed, the official party were escorted to the hall and upstairs to the Governor's room, where around a table simply arranged in the centre of the apartment, they were disposed to the best advantage, spectators standing aloof from the group and lining the edges of the room. Approaching Admiral Lisovsky, who stood in front of, and Mayor Opdyke, who had his station behind the table, Alderman Froment, on behalf of Alderman Farley, the Chairman of the Committee, with great dignity of manner, thus introduced the ceremony of the occasion by a simple reference to the resolutions of the Common Council tendering to the Russian Rear Admiral and the officers of his fleet a formal reception and the hospitalities of the city of New York, and assigning the expression of that intent now to His Honor the Mayor.

Mayor Opdyke at once, with peculiar grace and impressiveness, and amid profound silence, addressed the Admiral as follows:

ADMIRAL LISOVSKY: It affords me great pleasure to receive you and your brother officers of the Russian fleet do the honored guests of this city. I but express the feelings of all our citizens when I greet you with a welcome at once cordial, sincere and hearty.

We feel that this civility would be due to you as distinguished strangers visiting our country for the first time. But it is not alone on personal grounds that we desire to meet your visit with [illegible]

[illegible]

We rejoice at this opportunity to testify to you and through you to your sovereign, our high appreciation of the conduct of his Government, and we venture to hope that the occasion of your visit and the hospitalities we propose, will serve to strengthen the ties of friendship which have so long united the two nations.

Permit me, Admiral, to repeat my words of cordial welcome, and on behalf of the municipal authorities, to tender to you and to the officers who accompany you, the hospitalities of the city.

Admiral Lisovsky, with marked feeling, replied, in English, as follows:

MR. MAYOR: Before I came to this place, in company with my brother officers, to compliment you, I passed through streets full of people that were greeting us; I passed through the honors that were offered us by your people; and I have seen every meaning of the kind words you have just addressed us. And certainly, sir, when we are again at home, as it is my duty to make known how we have been received here by the great American people, certainly at home they will rejoice; for all these honors will be so many tokens more of their conviction of the friendship which unites our two countries. I desire, Mr. Mayor, to express my thanks to you and all the gentlemen of this city, and it is our earnest desire to make our stay here to be so that you shall say when we part, "we regret them."

This ceremony terminated, a general handshaking with citizens took place, and the Admiral very graciously had a good word for all comers. The entire group, headed by the Admiral, then stepped out upon the balcony to contemplate for a moment the crowd below, now amounting to some ten thousand persons. Their appearance was immediately hailed with a storm of cheers, which they warmly acknowledged. After once again withdrawing to the room, they a second time occupied the balcony, this time including none but their own circle, and with one accord gave in their turn three hearty huzzas to the people. This compliment was immediately followed by a timely response by Mr. D. Clark, of Vermont, who, seizing the staff of the Russian flag depending from the balcony, and waving the ensign over his head, shouted "Three cheers for the [Russian] Emperor and his officers, the friends of America!" a call that was replied to with successive torrents of cheering, which rolled above even the din of Broadway, like "deep answering unto deep." After this, the Admiral was escorted to his carriage, and in company with Messrs. Farley, Froment and Boole, rode down to Pier No. 1, North River, and there re-embarked in his own gig and returned to his vessel amid the continuous huzzaing of the crowds that lined the shore and that even hung around him in yawls and skiffs on the water. The other officers separated in different parties, and were handsomely entertained during the evening by various private citizens. They certainly were left no cause to complain that the night did not keep pace with the hospitalities of the day. Among the recipients of this evening courtesy was one captain of the fleet who was particularly noticed. Although comparatively young in years, he was literally laden with the honors of his profession. On his breast were suspended, side by side, the decorations of St. Anne, St. George and Vladimir, with gold and silver medals won at Sinope and Sebastopol—all testimonies to his personal worth and valor, as well as skill, in his especial walk of the Imperial service. Several—in fact, nearly all of the suite—were decorated, some of them twice and thrice. One of these—a bright, joyous, enterprising person—had left the group of officers when they entered the City Hall, and had gone out alone among the crowd, who immediately surrounded him with striking proof of good will and the highest domestic testimony of popular favor, and made a call for "A speech! a speech!" "Ah!" he said with a sigh, "I speak little English with my tongue, but my heart speak to you Americans less all the time!" throwing great emphasis into the last words. Just then Inspector Leonard informed him that his comrades waited for him in the Hall, and he turned away with apparent regret, amid a thousand throats accompanying him.

THE SCENE ON THE HARBOR.

The sun never shone in a clearer atmosphere, and a single breeze, sufficient to carry all, cool on board the myriad craft in New York Bay and the Hudson River. As far as the eye could reach, on both sides of the Hudson River, flags of all nations were flung to the breeze—Russian, American, French, English, Sardinian and Italian. An American transport, just arrived, was literally covered with flags and ensigns, from the topgallantmasts to the sides. Governor's Isle, and Bedloe's Islands, and the fortifications generally, as far as Sandy Hook, displayed the American colors in honor of the occasion. The Russian fleet displayed the flag of their nationality, and ran the American ensign to the mizzen peak. The Russian fleet were clustered very near each other, in the middle of the stream, opposite Piers Nos. 7, 8 and 9, while the Anglo-French fleet were stationed lower down, opposite the Battery.

For the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The managers of the Kendall County Fair, to be held at Bristol on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th, 7th and 8th of October, have generously granted to the ladies of the "Soldiers' Aid Society" the exclusive right to sell refreshments on the Fair Grounds during the continuance of the Fair. Having the wants of our brave soldiers constantly in view, the ladies will spare no efforts to furnish everything needful for the "inner man," including oysters and other delicacies, to the end that a large fund may be realized for this laudable object. Remember the sick and wounded soldier.

BRISTOL, October 1, 1863.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Capture of Rebel Pirates and a Rebel Steamer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer Washington, from New Orleans, 26th, has arrived.

New Orleans papers contain nothing relative to army movements.

The steam tug Leviathan was captured at her wharf at South West Pass, by a gang of rebels provided with documents from Mallory, the rebel Secretary of the Navy, by which the officers and crew were not entitled to pay, but to subsist on and find their reward in plunder. Lieut. Herrick, in command of the steamer Crescent, soon after started in pursuit, and joined the gunboat De Soto. They captured the pirates after a few hours' chase.

The reported capture by the rebels of the steamer Calhoun is untrue; but on the contrary, she has destroyed a rebel steamer near Pascoda, and captured another, besides severely punishing a rebel battery at Grant's Pass.

Progress of the Civil War in Honduras—Brutal Measures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* correspondence from British Honduras, dating at Belize 5th and 7th September, announces on reliable information the defeat of the troops of Honduras by forces of Guatemala. After a severe battle, the Honduran soldiers surrendered, after which their General and Chief officers were put to death in a brutal manner. After the engagement, the Guatemalan army burned towns, sacked houses, robbed, and committed other gross outrages. President Carrera, having captured the cities of Comayagua and Tegucigalpa, named Gen. Medino President. All the departments had declared in his favor except Omoa and Truxillo, which still adhered to President Mortes. There was a general stampede from Truxillo to Roatan. General Medino, as a first act, banished the British Consul from the State. This gentleman was at Belize, waiting the action of his government. Medino then let the Indians loose on his enemies, amongst whom they commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. An English man-of-war had gone from Truxillo to Omoa.

There were no arrivals of contraband American traders at Belize from the rebel States.

The King of the Yucatan Indians had been assassinated.

Exaggerated Statement of Rebel Strength.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* sensation Baltimore correspondent has news that Johnston's army in Northern Georgia numbers 125,000, with 24 batteries. Lee's force amounts to 80,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry and 200 guns, unless Ewell's corps has been sent to Johnston, which would reduce Lee's army to 60,000. The rebels expect to gain Chattanooga and Knoxville and all Tennessee, and then send back to Lee Longstreet's corps, with 50,000 additional men, to attack Washington.

The same correspondent says a rebel military council, composed of Davis, Lee, Johnston and Beauregard, held at Richmond the last of August, agreed to arm all the slaves in the South immediately, expecting thus to add 40,000 men to their army now, and as many more a year hence.

A Peace Proposition Unanimously Rejected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 30th says: "The House of Delegates yesterday, in the most summary manner, disposed of a resolution for inquiring into the tone and temper of the United States on the subject of peace, with a view to negotiating, if favorable. The House knows what everybody knows, that such resolutions are both idle and mischievous, for they will only be taken by our enemies as evincing more or less readiness on our part for reconstruction. The House, by unanimous vote put its foot on the resolution, and without a word of discussion or a moment of delay. In this, they but fairly represented the small ness and unanimity of our people."

From Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.—The United States steamer Massachusetts arrived to-day from Charleston Bar last Wednesday night. Our works on Morris Island were progressing. The rebel batteries shell our works [illegible], but few casualties are reported. [illegible] Gillmore occasionally shells Sumter and Johnson. The monitor keeps Fort Moultrie quiet.

From the Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Vanderbilt and two other steamers sailed from Rio Janeiro, on the 8th of Aug., on a cruise.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Thursday, Nov. 26th to be Set Apart as a Day of National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1863.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing towards its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the sources from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful Providence of Almighty God.

In the midst of a cruel war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations; order has been maintained; the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theatre of military conflict, while that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

The needful diversion of wealth and strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom. No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, earnestly and gratefully acknowledged, as with one heart and voice, by the whole American people.

I do therefore invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to observe and set apart the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to our Beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens, and I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to Him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do, also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to heal the wounds of the Nation, and to restore it as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Our Loss Estimated at 13,800—Rebel Loss, 20,000.

ROSECRANS' ARMY IN GOOD CONDITION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3.—The *Commercial* has advices from Chattanooga to Saturday last. The estimate at headquarters of the losses at the battle of Chickamauga is—killed, 1,800; wounded, 9,500; prisoners, 2,500; total, 13,800.

It was the opinion that if the right wing had held its own, the result of the battle would have been a decisive Union victory. The success of Gen. Thomas on the left was much greater than represented in any published account of the battle. Thomas routed Longstreet's corps, and was in a condition to pursue the enemy; but for disorganization of the right wing it was impracticable. No surprise is felt in the army at the failure of the enemy to resume the attack.

The enemy's loss is believed to be at least 20,000.

Our army is in superb fighting trim—compact in organization, well supplied in provisions and ammunition, and full of confidence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Washington special to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

The *Republican* says: Official dispatches of the 1st inst., received to-day, represent the sanitary situation before Chattanooga to be as satisfactory as the most hopeful could wish. Bragg makes no advance, and does not dare to. The statement in Philadelphia papers that Burnside had retreated from Jonesboro to Knoxville is not true.

MILLER'S CHICAGO BATTERY.

KILLED—Lee Phillips, Henry Benson.

WOUNDED—Sergt. Jas. H. Hansell, Corp. Ellis N. Mercer, Corp. Charles J. Cluts, Jas. B. Drake, Jos. Proctor, E. T. Knapp, James Cosist, J. F. Harding, J. W. Barr.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Appalling Steamboat Disaster.

The Steamer Robert Campbell, Jr. Burned by a Rebel Incendiary.

TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

The steamer Liberty No. 3, Connor, Master, arrived last night, bringing Memphis papers of the 1st.

The *Bulletin* has an account of the burning of the Steamer Robert Campbell, Jr., on her route from St. Louis to Vicksburg. On Tuesday morning last, while in the vicinity of Milliken's Bend, fire was discovered, which spread rapidly, and the boat was soon enveloped in flames, leaving no time for passengers to secure anything. Twenty-three persons are known to be lost. Before staging could be put out, all on board, able to do so, had to jump into the river, and many were drowned.

Brigadier General Wm. S. Smith, commanding 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, has furnished us, by a person named Elliott, with the following account of the catastrophe:

MILLIKEN'S BEND, Sept. 28.—The steamer R. Campbell, Jr., was set fire by an incendiary just as she was approaching this point. At six o'clock a. m. we were all aroused by the alarm, and so rapid was the progress of the flames that we had barely time to get near the bow of the boat and get planks and staging launched before the heat compelled us to jump overboard. We were cut off from the yawls by the fire, which commenced in the hold well aft, and drove us all forward before it. The passengers and crew were free from the panic which generally characterizes such terrible scenes, and everything was done that the very limited time would permit to save life. Fortunately there were but few women and children aboard.

All the ladies were saved except one invalid, whom it was impossible to rescue. Two beautiful children of Thos. Crosby were lost. I append a list of those lost for the benefit of relatives and friends:

Samuel Magruder, (colored) first cook; Wm. Brogard, third cook; a boy, name unknown; Lizzie Marshall, chambermaid; Wm. Bend, texas tender; pantryman, name unknown; Michael O'Brien, Jas. Flaherty, Michael Whelan, Dan ——, deck hands; E. D. Lyon, second clerk; little daughter and son of Mrs. Cooley; Mrs. Sarah Hampton (refugee), got on at Memphis; two firemen, names unknown; R. T. Curtis, 13th Iowa; Mr. Foster, carpenter, St. Louis; counterman, name unknown; Lieut. Prescott, 8th Mo.; Roberts, hospital steward, 32d Ohio; H. W. Thorp, 80th Ill.; and — Cunningham, deck passenger.

There can be no doubt but the burning of the boat was the work of an incendiary. I can only write the few particulars I have, as the Gen. Anderson is just starting off.

The officers of the boat deserve great credit for their admirable management, even while the boat was burning, and the pilot, A. S. Tenyon, merits the highest commendation and heartfelt gratitude of all who were saved, which I am sure he has, for nobly standing at the wheel until the ropes were burned to his signals. The boat was disposed as favorably for our escape as she possibly could have been. The officers of the steamer Gen. Anderson treated us with the utmost kindness, and did all they could to relieve our wants, and landed us at Milliken's Bend.

The steamer Sunny South passed us by without taking the slightest notice of us, while the burning wreck drifted away, and we stood half naked and shivering on shore. Hardy Wilson, second mate of the boat, swam out after getting to shore, cut the yawl loose, and saved the life of Mrs. Cooley, who was in the water hanging to the wheel of the boat. The boat was about one hundred yards from shore when the passengers and crew had to take to the water to save themselves.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

Capt. J. R. Freese, lately acting at the post of Cairo, has been assigned duty with Brig. Gen. Champlain, commanding the depot of drafted men at Grand Rapids, Mich. He goes to organize drafted men of that State. He will probably leave for his destination on Monday.

MEMPHIS, 29th, via CAIRO, Oct. 3, 1863.

The order of Gen. Grant in reference to cotton has been published. There is one error in the order as printed. It provides that actual residents well disposed towards the Government may bring cotton to any military post on the Mississippi River, and ship the same to Memphis or New Orleans for sale on their own account, and that all suspected of speculations, or buying cotton below Memphis, shall be sent beyond the lines.

We have advices from Little Rock to Wednesday, the 25th. The place presents a deserted appearance. There are but few citizens, and still fewer ladies.

The commandant of the post is Col. Andrews. The provost-guards occupy the State House.

Union men are joining our army in Arkansas in large numbers, 700, who escaped to the mountains, joined at Dardanelle. 1,500 joined at Fort Smith, and over 300 at Little Rock.

The railroad is in perfect order from Duvall's Bluff to Little Rock. It is in charge of Col. Meade, brother of Gen. Meade.

The newspapers have been revived at Little Rock.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has renounced the Confederacy and left for Mexico. It was also reported that Hindman had died in prison in Richmond.

The names of the men wounded by the explosion of the caisson on the levee here are H. Eskermeyer, wounded in the breast, probably fatal; Geo. Shoup, wounded in the head and right leg, slightly; Mack Cowitz, wounded in left leg, severely. They are at the Union Hospital, receiving every attention.

MEMPHIS, via CAIRO, Sept. 3.—Major R. B. Smith, on his way to Memphis with thirty-three bales of cotton, when nine miles from the city, was surrounded by sixteen guerillas, who took possession of and burned his cotton, and robbed him of $365 in greenbacks, and of his hat, boots and spurs. The teamsters were allowed to depart with their teams unharmed.

Mr. Wilson, street cotton broker of Memphis, while walking on the street, on the 30th ult., was shot in the head by a man named Carter, a butcher. The shot was instantly fatal. The cause of the tragedy was a belief by Carter that a criminal connection existed between Wilson and Carter's wife.

The Memphis *Journal* of the 30th ult. says: Yesterday about noon as a caisson of the 1st Mo. Light Artillery—called at Vicksburg the "Flying Dutchman"—was being hauled up the levee, one of the wheels struck against a stone or other impediment and broke down. The concussion caused the bomb shells—of which there were forty in the caisson—to explode, instantly making a tremendous report and blowing the caisson to atoms. Everybody in town thought a boat had burst a boiler, and the excitement for upwards of half an hour was intense. A crowd rushed towards the scene of the terrible accident but were warned to retire as other shells might ignite and another explosion take place. But there was a general rush to regain a place of safety. The casualties, as far as we have been able to learn were one man mortally wounded, being fearfully mangled, and two others—one of them a soldier, who was on board the steamer Illinois—slightly wounded. The horses attached to the caisson were also badly burned, and a wagon standing by when the explosion took place, was upset, together with the horses attached to it, and pitched into a gully.

FROM MEXICO.

Organization of the Juarez Cabinet—The Mexicans Repulsed at Durango.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Mexican dates of the 12th inst. confirm the fact that Doblado has been placed at the head of the Juarez cabinet. He proposes the following plan:

To confine the war to the mountains; to gather all men of independent parties to form a national party to agree to such intervention as proposed in the treaty of London, adding also the United States, and disavow all political acts now done in Mexico. Durango has been attacked by 400 Mexican interventionists, who were repulsed.

Gen. Uraga is minister of war, and Nunez of the treasury, under Juarez. In consequence of the American consul at Manzanillo, accepting an exequatur from Jobas, an opponent of Juarez, he has been removed by the American Government, and Minister Corwin is instructed to put another person in his place.

A rumor is prevalent that Minister Corwin has received his passports, but Mexican papers do not allude to such a step.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A New York *Tribune* Washington special says:

Col. Baker and his mounted rangers have been scouting the country south of the Potomac after guerillas. They last night succeeded in capturing Lieut. Augustine, of Mosby's band, and about forty citizens and guerillas, beyond Vienna, who were sent in and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison.

Yesterday 140 horses were stolen by guerillas. A force has been sent after them.

Recruiting for colored regiments is proceeding with great rapidity in Maryland. Loyal masters receive certificates for each enlisted slave for $300, payable after the constitution of Maryland shall have been so amended as to permit it.

The aggregate receipts for internal revenue thus far, in round numbers, are $54,000,000. The estimated revenue from this source for the year will be $80,000,000.

The Cabinet was in session for several hours to-day. It is understood that the condition of affairs in the Department of Missouri, was among the principal topics under consideration. It is pretty well settled that there will be a change in the military Commander of that Department, but it has not been decided how far the civil government may be interfered with. There is an evident disposition to give the military command of that department to Gen. B. F. Butler.

Two of the Government detectives arrived here, night before last, from Richmond, where they have been confined under sentence of death, as spies, having escaped from prison and worked their way through the rebel lines. They speak of the most cruel treatment to prisoners, and unprecedented suffering on the part of the poorer classes in the section through which they traveled.

Last night a gang of guerillas surprised the guard at Camp Beckwith, near Langley, three miles from Chain Bridge, and fired into the tents of the men, stampeding the entire camp. Two of them were killed and several wounded. The guerillas escaped without loss, carrying off with them a number of prisoners and fifty horses.

German Mass Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, last evening, under the auspices of the National Club, a German political organization, to welcome Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Hon. C. P. Johnson, Hon. Emil Pretorius, and the other Missourians of the delegation which has recently visited the President to solicit from him relief in regard to grievances alleged to be endured at the hands of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The Fifteenth Army Corps.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A Memphis letter of the 22d states: Gen. Sherman is on his way up the river with a large force. His advance embarked here to-day.

Personal.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Maj. Gen. Hartsuff, commanding the 13th Army Corps, is in town for a brief visit.

The 5-20s.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The subscription Agent reports the sale of $654,000 in 5-20s to-day.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM ROSECRANS.

A Rebel Account of the Situation.

MATTERS AT KNOXVILLE AND VICINITY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 4, 1863.

Byard and Wolford are still skirmishing with the enemy below London. The rebels are reported strongly reinforced in the east.

Carter has fallen back to Bull's Gap. Arrangements are in progress for a decisive fight and wind up of the guerilla business.

Gen. Haskell is in command of the 23d army corps.

There are no mails. The weather is fine. The army is in fine health and spirits.

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Bragg has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. Rosecrans.

Affairs are unchanged at Chattanooga. Gen. Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon from Stevenson. The rumor that Rosecrans supplies were cut off is not credited.

Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river, above and below him.

His defences are strong and that to be so superior that no assault will be made.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—A special to the *Commercial* from Chattanooga the 30th, [illegible] 200 ambulances, sent within the enemy's lines under a flag of truce, brought [back] over 500 of our wounded.

While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The rebels treated them very kindly, expressing regrets that they could not provide better for them. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed.

The enemy holds fifty two of our surgeons as prisoners.

Our ambulances returned to the rebel lines the wounded rebels who fell into our hands. Both armies are busy fortifying.

The pickets are within a stone throw of each other.

The associated press report of the battle causes considerable indignation amongst the troops.

The statement that Reynolds' and Brannan's divisions were thrown into disorder is incorrect. I learn from Gen. Thomas that the obstinate bravery of those commands the army is largely indebted for its safety.

Our wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.—McMinnville was attacked at noon. The result is unknown. Fighting progressing when the telegraph communication was interrupted. Rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee, at Washington. Cavalry from this post returned last evening with a rebel captain, one lieutenant and thirteen paroled prisoners.

The Nashville *Press* of to-day says that a terrible explosion occurred near Bridgeport. A train of twenty army wagons, ammunition laden, had camped near the city for night.

Two negroes quarreled, one of whom seized a shell which he accidently let fall among the ammunition, which caused it to explode and communicate to other ammunition, when wagon after wagon caught fire, the teamsters and attendants flying for their lives. The mules had been removed before the explosion.

A later report says from nine to twelve were killed and double that number wounded. The fire finally reached the magazine exploding it and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—An army of the Cumberland dispatch to the *Herald*, Oct. 3, says: The prospect of success is good. If the enemy makes an attack he will be badly defeated. There is no cause for alarm from rebel flank [illegible].

The enemy is in sight and skirmishing continues, the rebels always getting worsted.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1863.

The following dispatches failed to get through last night, owing to a heavy storm along portions of the lines:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Official dispatches from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, are understood to represent the situation as still favorable.

Bragg makes no advance. The statement of rebel papers that Burnside has retreated from Jonesboro to Knoxville, is noticed.

Commissioner Barrett is absent from the city on business.

Dr. Hambleton, editor of the *Southern Confederacy*, famous for his black mailing New York merchants by the publication of black and white lists, is in town seeking leave to go South.

The new fractional currency will be ready for issue within the next fortnight. The work is being rapidly pushed forward. Five to six Hydraulic presses are now at work day and night, and forty more up and nearly ready for work. When all are going they will produce nearly $150,000 per day. The general design is the same for all, consisting of medallion of Washington, with landscape behind, steamers, railroads, etc. The five cent notes are to be printed in wood color, the tens in green, the twenty-fives in purple, and fifties in bright carmine. They are regarded as a great improvement on the postal currency.

Certificates issued to-day for the hundredth National Bank. Bank regulations are perfected, making National Banks depositories of public monies, and financial agents of the Government. Instructions on the subject will be issued shortly.

Gen. Halleck is said to have received information when troops were sent from Lee to Bragg, including both their number and destination, nearly a month before the battle of Chickamauga.

Sales of 5-20's, during September, foot up $13,140,400, and now come up to one million daily, and are steadily increasing again. Bonds are now delivered without delay.

A heavy storm prevails here to-day, of rain and wind. Railroad communication with Baltimore is interrupted. Naval men say that at Charleston it must have been the October hurricane, and regard it as quite dangerous to our iron clads.

Forty guerilla prisoners were brought in to-night from beyond Alexandria.

The guerillas captured 150 Government horses last night, three miles from Alexandria.

The President excluded all visitors to-day. The Missouri delegation think he is at work on a reply to them.

It is suggested here by persons familiar with foreign affairs that Russia is looking forward to positively have war with some of the great maritime powers, and that her fleet are here to avoid being blockaded. Reliable advices here, through private channels, declare Russia will have her army up to a million men by spring.

Col. J. R. Percy Wyndham is relieved of command, and ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the army.

Deserters yesterday told the story that Longstreet's men had got back from Chickamauga and that it was understood in the rebel army that preparations were making for another advance into Pennsylvania. If there be anything in the story, the plan is doubtless to be in time for the election, as Jones and Imboden threaten to be in Western Virginia, still the report does not yet come through a channel that can be regarded as reliable.

The 10th inst. is now considered the latest date for the first issue of the circulation notes of the National Bank. General confidence is felt here in the success of the Union party in Pennsylvania.

Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department, has procured an indictment for libel against Count Gurowski for a paragraph in his diary, construed as charging him, Hunter, with revealing State secrets to diplomats. The case comes up in the District Supreme Court this week.

At the late election in Colorado Territory, the Union tickets were printed on greenbacks, in compliment to Secretary Chase's institution of that name.

FROM LEAVENWORTH.

MATTERS ON THE BORDER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 4, 1863.

Gen. Blunt has left Fort Scott for Fort Smith. Bushwhackers have been cutting off the trains, and the enemy around Fort Smith is in a menacing attitude.

The news of Blunt's intended arrest is fully confirmed by Ewing's organ this morning. It seems that Ewing has written a letter stating that Schofield has long intended to arrest Gen. Blunt. The Dubois Board of Inspection have made charges against Blunt as long as a house. They were sent by Schofield to do this, and Blunt would have been arrested if he had ever come to Fort Leavenworth.

The Mayor of Parkville, and one hundred other citizens of Platte county, Mo., have made a statement of the condition of affairs in that county, which concludes as follows: "It is our firm conviction that there are now in Leavenworth over one hundred Union men and families who have fled from Platte county from fear of violence from the men composing the mass of the militia, and that if some change in affairs does not occur the [illegible] property of radical Union men in whose county will be at the mercy [illegible] doubtful. So loyalty has always been [illegible] have arrived many destitute Union [illegible] Missouri that the Mayor in Leavenworth [illegible] to issue a proclamation has been [illegible] for the relief of their temporary [illegible] necessities.

The memorial of the Kansas delegation to the President appears in the *Conservative*, of this morning. The memorialists say:

"The efforts to combine in any system of administration civil or military elements so discordant as those which the junction of Missouri and Kansas bring together, can only add enormous and constant embarrassments to those which necessarily weigh upon the commander in Missouri. It is sufficient to say of the present commandant of the Department of Missouri, that he has entirely lost the little confidence which the people of Kansas ever had in his abilities and efficiency. The raid at Lawrence is distinctly traceable to the conduct of him and his subordinates in leaving the border exposed to invasion and all its horrible results. If this be denied, the fact remains that such is the belief of the sufferers and those that are exposed to like calamities, and such a belief, whether well founded or not, is fatal to the influence of the General and the cordial co-operation which the public safety demands that he should receive."

We therefore claim that as well for the general reason of the unwieldy size of the department, as for the particular incongruity in the association of Kansas and Missouri, and the personal objections to Gen. Schofield, that the public interests demand the restoration of the separate department of Kansas.

A convention of all the editors in Kansas will be held here on Wednesday to devise means for a concert of action on the military misrule in the Department of Missouri.

The first Kansas State Fair will open here Wednesday. Gen. Fremont is expected to deliver the oration. Not less than twenty thousand visitors will be present. The hotels are already crowded.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 4, 1863.

The Methodist Episcopal Central Illinois Conference meets in this city this week. The under graduates will be examined for admission to the ministry on Tuesday, and the Conference opens on Thursday.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of the State meets in this city to-morrow for the election of officers. It is expected there will be a large attendance, as the question of Conservators comes up. The Grand Master and several members have already arrived.

A man named James Mallory, in the employ of the Great Western Railroad, was killed on Friday night by falling between the cars, on the way from Decatur to this city. He was intoxicated. He was not employed on the train.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4, 1863.

The largest political meeting ever known in the State of Ohio was held at Carthage, seven miles from this city, yesterday. Between fifty and sixty thousand people were present. The Union men were jubilant while butternuts are dull and desponding.

Governor Yates of your State made a telling speech.

The trial of Hadon Brannan for treason was concluded before the United States Commissioner yesterday. The decision will be given on Wednesday. The court martial is still in session and now investigating the case of C. W. Hall, of Indiana.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Oct. 4, 1863.

The unfavorable weather puts a damper on the State Fair, which does not promise to be a decided success. Only 300 entries have been made up to this morning. Stock will not be brought to the ground until to-morrow; a few fine sheep are all, in that line, that were on exhibition to-day. The displays are not, however, equal to former fairs. To-morrow will be the principal and last day.

Col. Miller, the Union candidate for Governor, will deliver an address.

FROM LOUISIANA.

Latest from Gen. Banks' Command.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A Berwick City letter to the *Herald* states that the main body of Gen. Banks' command was encamped on the 18th of September near that place. No serious encounter is expected to occur until reaching Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels, under Dick Taylor, are represented to be in great force and fortifying the place.

Another report is that the rebels are concentrating all their available force from Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas and Southern Arkansas at Alexandria for a last desperate resistance, and are evacuating all the country this side of Alexandria and the Red River.

Our forces will soon make an advance movement.

A New Orleans letter to the *Herald* contains the following:

Guerillas are growing bold and numerous on the Mississippi River. They have located a three gun battery about sixteen miles above Natchez, from which they fired fifteen shots at the steamer Julia, five of which went through her, but she escaped. Some eight or ten vessels have been fired into.

The new State of Kanawha.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The formation of the State Government of Virginia is now complete. The Capital is temporarily established at Alexandria. The following are the names of the State Officers: W. H. Pierpont, Governor; L. P. Cooper, Lieutenant Governor; L. A. Hagans, Secretary of State; G. T. Smith, Treasurer; L. W. Webb, Auditor; T. T. Foster, Adjutant General; T. R. Bowder, Attorney General.

The advertisement of rebel property under the Confiscation Act are daily on the increase in Alexandria. The loyal people there are expectingly fearful lest some of those most deserving of the penalty may have their property protected by flimsy transfers.

The people of London are becoming aroused to the necessity of protecting themselves against guerillas.

From the Gulf.

WASHINGTON, October 4.—Commodore Bell, commanding the west Gulf squadron, *pro tem.*, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamers repairing at New Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases I see been well defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of paralitious and congestive fever. He says the disorder has not extended rapidly so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which suffered most are those lying the longest off the city.

The particulars of the capture of the British steamer Sir Wm. Pitt show that she had loaded her Liverpool cargo of arms, &c., in Mexican waters, took on board some 10,000 bales of cotton, when the French authorities ordered her to leave Mexican waters, which she did, coming over to the American side of the Rio Grande.

Capt. Rolando, of the gunboat Seminole, very promptly sent two officers and a number of men and seized her, transferring her officers and crew to the Seminole as prisoners of war. The vessel was sent to New Orleans.

Capt. Hood, of the British ship Pylades, demanded an explanation, which he received from Capt. Rolando, in effect that she had landed contraband of war in American waters, and had contraband on board.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Three More Steamers Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The steamers Chancellor, Forrest Queen, and Catahoula were burned at the levee this p. m. The two latter boats were totally destroyed. The hull and machinery saved. All the boats at undergoing repairs. They were [illegible] $75,000. Insurance unascertained. Several lives was the work of an incendiary is definite is are reported lost, but not [illegible] Campbell known at present. The [illegible] a few days was burned near Milliken's [illegible] $60,000; insured for $20,000.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. [illegible].—Captain Samuel Black was placed [illegible] guard in his own room and [illegible] any communication with [illegible] attached to Battery I, 1st New York [illegible].

A caisson, going down Main street, near [illegible] this forenoon exploded a shell containing [illegible], which instantly killed a cannonier, wounded a driver, who died in ten minutes, mortally wounded another cannonier, and badly wounded a third. The windows of stores both sides of the street were smashed by the concussion.

From Charleston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4.—The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday has the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Heavy firing was heard last night. The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanence more than immediate operations. Two Monitors are reported close to the Island doing picket duty. There has been but little firing to-day.

Instances of Rebel Honor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The rebel authorities have declared an additional number of their paroled officers and men as exchanged, and ordered them to duty. This is in direct violation of the cartel, and, notwithstanding the heavy balance of exchange against them, they refuse to deliver any of our commissioned officers, and also retain a large number of citizens prisoners.

Federals Caught Napping.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says a recent raid by guerillas upon the cavalry camp at Langley resulted in the capture of all the horses of the whole company, and thirteen more belonging to the Quartermaster's Department. The whole camp was asleep.

Guerilla Raid on Brownsville.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The Memphis *Bulletin* has late information to the effect that a band of 30 guerillas had entered Brownsville, broken up a religious meeting, seized all the young men and negroes as conscripts, and broken open stores, taking everything valuable. A force of Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow were pursuing the marauders.

Hicks' and Newsom's guerillas are conscripting in the neighborhood of Danville.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Counterfeit fives on the Pocasset Bank of Fall River are in circulation.

New Advertisements.

Mr. C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, [illegible] Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

ST. GEORGE.—The regular monthly meeting of the St. George's Benevolent Association will be held at their hall on Monday evening, October 5th, 1863. JAMES JOHN, Recording Secretary.

HAY PRESSES! HAY PRESSES! DEDERICK'S PATENT. On hand and for sale at the Chicago Agricultural Warehouse [illegible]. A. T. EMERY, Gen'l Western Agent.

REMOVAL. DR. R. LUDLAM Has removed his residence to the [illegible].

I AM NOW RECEIVING IN Basement of Store [illegible] Randolph street, [illegible] NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE MAKERS, [illegible] J. S. PAINE.

REMOVAL. EDWARD WALMSLEY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Straw and Silk Millinery Goods. Have removed from 67 Lake street to [illegible].

KID GLOVES CLEANED IN a superior manner, 198 South Clark Street. [illegible]

MEN'S Fashionable and Well Made CLOTHING FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, CONSISTING OF The Latest Styles of French and English Cassimeres and Beavers, Which we have made in the English Walking Coat, Sacque and Paletot styles. Also Pants and Vests of every quality and pattern—the style and workmanship of all of which is not surpassed by any house engaged in the trade here OR IN NEW YORK.

OUR STOCK OF OVERCOATS Is immense, embracing everything from common to the most superb ENGLISH BEAVERS. [illegible]

DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

WM. D. HARRIS & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AND DEALERS IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, &c., 37 SOUTH WATER ST.

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON Burglar and Fire-Proof SAFES! Improved Bank Locks. A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR FLAX SEED. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING, The Largest Stock West of New York. BOYS' OVERCOATS, Of over a hundred different qualities and makes [illegible]. BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, of Every Color, BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS AND BOYS' DRESS SUITS, of all Colors and Qualities. [illegible] It is Our Fall Delivery with us. [illegible] PANTS, VESTS, YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, Every quality and color of Cassimere, Cloths, French Tricots and Beavers. [illegible] DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner of Randolph and State Streets.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY [illegible] THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

PAPER HANGINGS The Largest Assortment in the West. SATINS, BLANKS. Curtain Papers, &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE. At Reduced Prices. These Goods have been bought in large quantities for cash, and will be sold at bargains.

BEDDING OF ALL KINDS. Mattresses, Comforters, Blankets, &c. LIVE GEESE FEATHERS! WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 LAKE STREET.

GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS. We are buying the 1st of November Coupons on the 5-20 Bonds AT FORTY PER CENT. PREMIUM On the full amount up to the 1st of November. Highest Market Rates PAID FOR Gold, Demand Notes and Coupons OF ALL KINDS. SILVER. [illegible] TYLER, SELDEN & CO., 84 Clark, Corner Lake Street.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO FORTES. THE LARGEST STOCK OF PIANO FORTES, By the best manufacturers in the United States. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S PATENT MELODEONS. JULIUS BAUER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS, 99 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

GRAND MILITARY BALL, OF THE GERMAN MILITIA REGIMENT, On Monday Evening, Oct. 19th, 1863, AT BRYAN HALL. [illegible]

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE. We are prepared with our usual LARGE STOCK. KING, KELLOGG & CO., Formerly BARRETT, KING & CO. 27 Lake Street.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil. 175 LAKE STREET.

GEO. G. POPE, Wholesale Lamp and Oil Dealer, 199 CLARK STREET.

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES At Prices that cannot be undersold. J. J. McGRATH, 78 Randolph-St.

HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR GRATES, FRUIT CAN TOPS AND BOTTOMS, STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE. E. ASHLY MEARS, 234 and 236 Lake St.

Wrought Iron Pipe AND FITTINGS FOR SAME. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—By a prompt paying [illegible]

WANTED—A house with three [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. A [illegible]

WANTED—A well bred, competent boy [illegible]

WANTED—In a small family, a [illegible]

WANTED—A competent Book-keeper [illegible]

WANTED—A well furnished [illegible]

LOST—A small White Poodle [illegible]

LOST—On the 30th of September [illegible]

LOST—Between South Water [illegible]

LOST—On the 22d of September [illegible]

FOR SALE—A New Schooner [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

For want of something else to scold at, the Copperheads continue their clatter against the recent suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. A little examination of the facts would tend to moderate their frenzy very much. They would discover that their ravings about Bastiles and *lettres de cachet*, and the impending destruction of personal liberty are sheer humbug, as the following statements will show:

First. The President suspended the writ of habeas corpus in pursuance of an Act of Congress, which expressly authorizes [illegible] to do just what he has done.

[illegible] While the Act authorizes the [illegible] by the writ, it also provides the [illegible] person arrested, ex[illegible] and secured by the military, are [illegible] into the custody or civil examina[illegible]. They are put within the [illegible] jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

Third. The Act expressly provides that the Secretaries of War and of State shall furnish to the United States Judges lists of the names of all persons held as political prisoners. The cases of such persons shall thereupon go before the Grand Jury, and if no indictment be found against them the Court is directed to discharge them upon administering an oath of allegiance, or upon examination a bond may may be required for good behaviour. If the Secretaries fail or refuse to furnish the lists of names of those held in duress, any citizen can, by petition, bring the case of any arrested person before the Court and procure his discharge.

Fourth. The intention of the Act authorizing the suspension of the writ is, to remove the cases of soldiers, spies, deserters, prisoners, and other persons held for strictly military offenses from the action of the Courts. To that extent the suspension is a military necessity, to prevent secesh sympathizers from depleting the army and turning rebel prisoners loose upon the community. Before the President, in pursuance of the Act, suspended the writ, the Copperheads were getting out writs of *habeas corpus* from State Courts and were discharging soldiers, deserters, and spies on all conceivable pretexts. Had not the President interfered, Copperhead Judges and Seymour demagogues would have broken up Gen. Meade's army, and filled the Eastern States with sedition, riots and murders. The same disloyal scenes would next have been transferred to the West, producing desertion, bloodshed and collision between the mob and the military.

The President would not have proclaimed the suspension of the *habeas corpus* but for the disloyal interference of State Court Judges in New York and Pennsylvania. It was the Copperhead attempt to nullify the enrollment act and defeat the draft by screening desertion that produced the suspension of the writ, and the same disloyal spirit that labored to nullify the draft willfully misrepresents the true intent and extent of the proclamation. In other words, a man who will deliberately promote desertion from the Union army will also deliberately *lie* about the effect and operation of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. And the only class of people who are denouncing the President for what he has done, and crying out that "personal liberty is in danger," are those who encourage desertion from the army, discourage enlistments, oppose the draft, sympathise with the rebels and howl for a disunion peace.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

The recent reverse to the Army of the Cumberland should discourage no loyal man. The attack of the rebels failed both in its military and political purpose. There is nothing of disaster attaching to it, however much the Copperhead press may endeavor to convince the public mind that we have met an overwhelming defeat, and thereby manufacture political capital out of it. The rebels themselves, and most assuredly they are competent judges, in their most glowing bulletins, hardly claim victory, or even assert that any advantage they may have obtained is likely to be fruitful of ultimate benefit to them. The Richmond *Whig* suppresses exultation at the thought of what remains to be done and the possibility of losing all that has been gained by failing to complete the work. Says the *Whig*: "The victory that does not disperse or capture Rosecrans' whole army is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain. Rosecrans must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee otherwise the battle had as well not been fought." This is the testimony of a prominent rebel organ, published at the rebel capital, and undoubtedly representing the views and feelings of Davis and Stephens.

The exact status of the Army of the Cumberland shows very clearly that the proposed plans of the rebels have not been executed, and also that they cannot be executed, and that the rebel campaign in Northern Georgia is a failure, and the evacuation of Chattanooga, instead of being a trap for our army, will very likely catch the inventors. After the battle of Sunday our army fell back to a stronger position. The enemy's loss was much more severe than our own, and the destruction of general officers frightful. Compared with first accounts of reporters writing for Copperhead papers, our loss of material was small, and the whole army, on Monday, instead of being defeated, presented an unbroken front to the foe. The divisions which had been broken on Sunday, were reformed easily and placed on the flanks, while Thomas with his lion-hearted troops took the centre. There were to be no more breakages there at least. On Monday a portion of the foe which had suffered least, made another attack, and were repulsed and driven two miles. At night the entrenchments were strengthened, new lines of works were raised, and on Tuesday morning they bristled with thousands of bayonets. The black muzzles of hundreds of cannon frowned from the parapets, welcoming the foe to hospitable graves. Aware that their victory was without profit unless they held Chattanooga, they made a desperate effort in that direction, and were again repulsed with considerable loss, while our troops escaped unharmed. That night the camp fires of the two armies were but a short space apart, but since that time the rebels have not ventured another attack, contenting themselves with skirmishing and shelling our works at long range. Rosecrans is now safe from any fear of attack in front. The reinforcements from the army of the Potomac, comprising two corps of old veterans, under Hooker and Howard and the troops from Hurlbut's command, who have never known defeat, approaching from the westward, must already be within an available working distance, and will counteract any attempt of the rebels to get in the rear of Rosecrans. We consider him as safe as if his troops were in the State of Illinois. But the rebels will not withdraw. They must fight. They have concentrated in front of Chattanooga all their available forces, and cannot withdraw without throwing into our hands not only the country which sustains their army and furnishes them the material of war, but a country into which has been poured all the wealth of the South. Of the results of that fight we have no fear.

The rebels will show that the rebels have signally failed in the objects of their campaign, and that there is nothing short of the interposition of Divine Providence which can give them any further hope of holding Alabama, Georgia and East Tennessee. Each new day increases the cer[tainty of victory]. Their military plan of recovering East Tennessee has been frustrated altogether. They brought to its execution the flower of their troops and the ablest of their generals. The political programme, which was to play into the hands of Ohio Copperheads and Northern traitors by a reverse to our arms, thereby securing, as they thought and announced, the election of Vallandigham, a week from Tuesday, has also wretchedly failed. The Union army of Rosecrans will be victorious in the field, and the Union men of Ohio will be victorious at the ballot box. There is no occasion for discouragement. The skies look bright and the defeat of Bragg and Vallandigham will bring to us glorious victory and honorable peace.

☞ The St. Louis *Democrat* divides those who oppose the radical Unionists of Missouri into two classes, first, conservative rebels; second, rebel conservatives. The first class are those who have served under Price, Quantrel or some other rebel, and since then sneaked back home. The other class are those who would like to fight for Jeff Davis, but are too cowardly. The patronage and favor of the Federal Government are showered upon the second of these classes through the malign influence of two members of the Cabinet.

Treason in Iowa.

A secession [illegible] valescent soldier [illegible] was captured by the con[illegible] at Dodgeville, Iowa, at a Copperhead meeting, [illegible] flag was owned [illegible] about a week ago. The [illegible] Wright, of Washing[ton] [illegible] Jones and Colin [illegible] county. The Copperheads, Des Moines afraid to go into Dodgeville [illegible] company was up, so they stopped a little [illegible] their colors hid it. The Copperheads of Iowa town and out under their true colors. How [illegible] Tuttle like a meeting held for him under suspices of a secession flag? Is he consistent in his devotion to the Union?

More Evidence of Vallandigham's Treason.

In a speech at Gallipolis, Ohio, September 28th, Gen. S. F. Carey mentioned a fact that voters should remember, to wit: Vallandigham introduced into the House a resolution declaring vacant the seats of Blair of Mo., and Curtis of Iowa, because they had gone into the Union Army, while he voted against a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Clark, who had gone into the rebel army. In what act since the rebellion broke out, has not Vallandigham proved himself to be a traitor?

POLITELY BOWED OUT.—Prince Gortschakoff has made a cruelly civil reply to the latest "notes" of the great powers. He expresses the regret of the Russian Government that the expectations built upon the diplomatic discussions have not been fulfilled, and that the differences of opinion have not been removed. It is politely intimated, therefore, that a further prolongation of these discussions is "superfluous," and that Russia assumes the full responsibility of her acts. In short, with a suasive manner and a courteous wave of the Prince's hat, the meddling sovereigns are bowed out.

SLAVES DECLARED FREE IN CUBA.—Many rebels, in order to secure the value of their slave property, have quietly sent their chattles to Cuba; but this *dernier resort* has failed them, as, through the instrumentality of Mr. Savage, our able consul, many of these slaves have been set free. It is a law of Spain that any slave brought from the continent or adjoining isles becomes free the moment he touches the soil of Cuba. It is the same in the case of a slave being taken from Cuba to Spain, notwithstanding the colonial relations.

ELEVENTH INDIANA STATE FAIR.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, October, 1, 1863.

The fair drew a large crowd yesterday. The people came in on cars, in wagons, and on foot, and presented that busy, pleasant sight which every one likes to see, when industry and ingenuity are the attractions, and appreciation the reward. It is a great treat to see a big crowd. The varied expression of their faces, their multiform dresses, their different peculiarities, furnish to the close observer much of fun and interest.

Some twenty thousand folks were in the Fair ground yesterday. The machinery was in operation. A busy hum of clanking engines and murmuring voices filled the air. The entries amount, so far, to three thousand. Four thousand dollars were taken at the gate.

The Eagle Works Company, of Chicago, have a sugar cane mill grinding sorghum, and a steam coil Evaporator making syrup. The Evaporator is a decided improvement, being cheap and portable.

A drag-sawing machine, made by Wiggins & Chandler, Indianapolis; can be used in the woods, and easily moved. The cross-cut saw eats up the logs fast, and would enable farmers and railroad companies to saw all the wood they wanted, anywhere in the woods. The sawyers, that used to push and pull with a jerk, will be glad to see this saw.

Day, of Mansfield, Ohio, has one of his Cook evaporators making molasses. If one may judge from the excellent syrup it produces, it is a good evaporator.

A self-raking reaper and mower is shown by Worden & Child, of Springfield, Ohio. It is built to avoid side pressure on the team, and also secures ease in turning, backing, &c. It cuts a swarth of about five feet.

The Universal Clothes Wringer is shown by D. H. Keyes, of Chicago. He claims it to be the best. As we have had no experience in wringing clothes, we don't know about it.

One dozen catawba wine, from grapes grown in their own vineyard, is shown by Philip Weiss & Co., of Dearborn county, Indiana.

A castle of shells, magnificent in its proportions and beauty, built by Mrs. Money, Columbus, Indiana, graces Art Hall.

Superior specimens of cutlery are shown by Henry Hunter, Richmond, Indiana. His is the only manufacturing house of knives and forks west of the Alleghanies. He had labored for twelve years to establish this business, and deserves credit.

Gloves—every variety is shown by E. Leonard, of Chicago, Illinois. It is well represented in the Fair.

Telegraph to Cedar Falls.

[From the Davenport Gazette.]

President Stimson, of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, returned from New York on Tuesday last, after having made arrangements by which the railroad is to be immediately extended to Iowa Falls, and yesterday the contract for grading it and laying the ties for the iron was awarded to Messrs. Magill and Denton, of Manchester. The work is to be commenced on Monday, the 5th inst., and the first twenty-three miles of the contract to be finished by Dec. 15th, and the entire distance to Iowa Falls, forty-three miles, to be ready for the iron on the 1st day of May, 1864.

Mr. Stimson has also made a contract with the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company, by which they are to erect a telegraph line to Cedar Falls, and have it in working order by the 15th of November next.

This will be grand news for the people out West. Beyond Cedar Falls, the farmers and merchants have been hoping for this consummation until their hearts are sick with mere hoping, and despair has well nigh taken its place. For their sake, as well as for the sake of our city and the interests of Northern Iowa, we are glad that Mr. Stimson has, by his energetic management, secured the extension of the road.

The citizens of the towns along the line of the road, especially of Independence, Manchester, Waterloo and Cedar Falls, have felt the need of telegraphic communication with Dubuque for years. Their want will speedily be satisfied, and they will be placed within lightning reach of the rest of the world.

Messrs. Magill & Denton have built all the road, with the exception of twenty miles, to Cedar Falls. Their energy is sufficient guarantee that the work on the extension will be done speedily and well.

The New Fashion in England—Women as Smokers.

The custom of smoking by women has lately been introduced in England, and, according to the *Court Journal*, is likely to "become very prevalent." That authority says: "Fashion holds such a tyrannic sway over society that we need never be surprised at seeing the most astounding changes of manners, customs and dress brought about through its magic influence. High waists, short waists, no waists at all, chimney-pot bonnets, flat bonnets, powdered hair, dishevelled hair, rouge, patches, enamel, hoops, farthingales, crinoline, high-heeled boots, sandals, high dresses, *decolletee* dresses have all had their day; we have lived to see the time when duellists and four bottle men no longer exist, and when every man, high and low, rich and poor, old and young, indulges in the German and Dutch luxuries of the short pipe and mild Havana. But a more startling change is likely to come over the spirit of our dream; ladies belonging to *la creme de la creme* of society have introduced cigarettes. We could mention the names of many of England's aristocratic daughters who openly indulge in mild Latakia. A clever contemporary has alluded to 'fast matrons;' let us hope that unmarried ladies will be slow to follow the example of those who would introduce the noxious weed into the [illegible]. If Belgravia ladies seal their lips against pleasant contact by such a custom, let the outer circles hold aloof, and believe not that there is aught celestial and god-like in entering such [illegible] clouds."

—A young lady from Boston—Miss Stedman—has created quite a furore here in private circles by her singing. She has really marked ability that seems to be a gift. Few prima donnas can equal her vocalization. All who have had the privilege to hear her are in raptures with her performances. She is young, only fourteen, very pretty and very modest, and is connected with wealthy circles. So says "Lurleigh" of the Boston *Journal*.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

THE ENEMY CHECKED ON MONDAY.

AN ATTACK UPON CHATTANOOGA FOILED.

Operations on the 24th and 25th.

THE REBEL GENERAL ADAMS A PRISONER.

OUR LOSS ABOUT 13,000.

CASUALTIES IN THE 104TH, 100TH, 25TH AND 19TH ILLINOIS, 9TH INDIANA, AND 1ST WISCONSIN.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 25, 1863.

At daylight on the morning of Monday, Sept. 21st, our entire army was in position to receive the enemy. Those of the troops who had broken on Sunday had been rallied and brought once more to the work. The lines were formed upon the ground where General Thomas had made his gallant stand on Sunday and where his corps almost unassisted had checked the furious advance of an almost victorious enemy. All night long our troops had been hard at work throwing up intrenchments and otherwise strengthening their position. Gen. McCook's corps which had been terribly scattered on the day before had been rallied and brought into position on the right. Gen. Crittenden's troops were upon the left and also in good order, the centre Thomas' corps of invincibles occupied.

ENEMY'S ATTACK.

During the early part of the day, the enemy who occupied the part of the day, the enemy demonstrations beyond in front made no upon our pickets. Save occasional desultory they brought their batteries. At 3 o'clock P. M. lines, and after a heavy cannonade upon our two hours, moved in a solid body of nearly troops, attempting to drive them from our ground. But they were steadily met, and after sharp work of an hour were repulsed with considerable loss, our heavy fire having told fearfully upon them. Our troops were then advanced, and charging upon the enemy drove them back nearly two miles, regaining possession of a good portion of the field on which Sunday's battle was fought, and enabling our well organized corps of ambulances to pick up and carry off many of the wounded of that days fight. At night the enemy making no further movements, our forces were withdrawn to the position occupied by them in the morning, having succeeded in pushing the enemy entirely from the hills into the Chickamauga valley beyond.

THE ENEMY REINFORCED.

On the night of the 21st, information was received here which led to the belief that the enemy was being heavily reinforced by troops from their eastern armies, and as it was not deemed advisable to risk another engagement upon the ground which our troops then occupied, an order was issued by the General commanding, to have the position of the entire army somewhat changed, which order was obeyed without molestation during the night, the troops being withdrawn to the works, recently thrown up by the rebels in and around Chattanooga. This movement was made in good order and without noise or confusion. The enemy did not seem to have discovered what was going on, until daylight the next morning, by which time our forces were strongly fortified within the lines established during the night, having not only occupied the works already thrown up, but as if by magic, long lines of breastworks had suddenly appeared, behind which gleamed thousands and tens of thousands of bayonets, while from above looked forth the blackened muzzles of hundreds of pieces of artillery.

THE REBELS ATTACK CHATTANOOGA.

The enemy must have discovered our movement soon after daylight on the morning of Tuesday, the 22d, and by 7 a. m. our rear guard reported them advancing rapidly over the mountains in great force. It was not long after until they appeared in sight of our troops, when they moved forward with a yell. It was soon evident from their maneuvres that they did not thoroughly understand the nature of the change in the disposition of our forces, but thought it a retreat across the Tennessee River, and intended by falling heavily upon our rear to throw our army into confusion, and thus have them entirely at a disadvantage. But in this they were much mistaken, as they soon learned to their cost. No sooner had they come within range than our artillery opened upon them, throwing amongst them a perfect shower of shot and shell, which almost instantly checked their advance. For some time they stood as if irresolute what course to pursue, their officers galloping around and amongst them like hounds at fault. But they finally turned and moved away, halting and stacking arms just out of range of our guns, yet within plain view of our own forces. Then followed a few hours of comparative quiet, at the end of which time the rebels threw forward several of their batteries and opened upon our works, throwing shell and solid shot with great precision into our grounds. Of course their fire was replied to, and until dark from our right wing and from the right of our centre was poured into them a heavy fire from our guns. How much damage was done them by our artillery is not known, though it is supposed to be considerable. But their range being long, and our own troops well sheltered, their fire had but little effect upon our lines, doing no damage whatever beyond the wounding slightly of two of our men who foolishly exposed themselves. Soon after dark the cannonading ceased, and both armies retired to rest so near each other their camp fires were plainly to be seen from our lines. It was confidently expected that the morrow would bring with it a most terrible conflict, and all night heavy details were hard at work in still further strengthening our lines of intrenchments. By daylight their labors were finished, and our army quietly lay awaiting an attack, themselves well sheltered from the enemy's missiles.

FROM GEN. MITCHELL'S CAVALRY.

On Tuesday morning, Gen. R. B. Mitchell, who at present commands the entire cavalry force of the department, was ordered to move from his position in McLamore's Cove, where he was then lying, guarding the gaps and passes over Pigeon Mountains, and rejoin the main body of the army at this point. Early in the day he moved his command in this direction, passing down Lookout Valley. The movement was begun not a moment too soon, as the rebels, having possession of the ground in his rear, had sent one brigade of infantry, two of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery to cut him off. He found this force posted directly across his road in the valley, and as there was no means of getting to Chattanooga except by that road, he determined to cut his way through them. At 9 a. m., he drove in their pickets, and in a few minutes was hotly engaged with the main body. At one time, it seemed impossible for him to make his way forward, but finally, by a desperate charge, himself and staff leading, he succeeded in breaking their lines, and driving them. He followed some two miles, punishing them severely, and then turned in this direction, arriving here in safety at 4 p.m. In the fight, he lost twenty-three men killed, and about forty wounded, besides having quite a number of horses disabled; but he succeeded in capturing thirty prisoners, and a large number of horses.

REBEL GENERAL ADAMS A PRISONER.

Brigadier General Adams, of the rebel army, was wounded on Sunday, and is now a prisoner in our hands. His wounds are in the left arm and side, and extremely painful. Gen. Adams was made a Brigadier in the rebel army at an early period of the war, and has since served in different departments of the Southwest. He was last in Gen. Johnson's army, on the Mississippi. During the late fight here, he commanded a division, and, on Sunday, was ordered to turn our left. It was here that he received his wound, and was made a prisoner. He says the fire from our ranks was perfectly awful; much heavier, he thinks, than at either Perryville or Stone River. Other rebel prisoners brought in say that their loss was much heavier than our own. This was probably owing in a great measure to the manner in which their army was managed; they sometimes moving up in solid masses, six, and even eight lines deep, and our artillery mowing them down by hundreds.

On Wednesday morning the 23d, the enemy were still in plain sight at a distance of about one and a half miles. They were moving around in all directions, as though preparing for a general attack. Their trains could be seen moving amongst them as though distributing rations or ammunition to the different troops during the entire day. Nothing was done by them in the way of fighting. Our guns however were brought to bear upon them, and an occasional shell sent in that direction, but they made no reply. At the usual time in the evening, our army retired to the trenches to sleep, and except an occasional shot from the pickets, they were entirely unmolested.

Thursday morning matters in front remained much as they were the day before, except that that the enemy had advanced their left a short distance and formed in line of battle in the woods on our front. Our troops waited patiently all the morning expecting an attack, but soon after noon the rebels not moving up, it was determined to send out a force to make a reconnoissance, accordingly three brigades were sent forward. They soon ran into the enemy, in heavy force, in the edge of a patch of timber, two miles from our lines. They drove the enemy's pickets in, when, finding the force opposed to them too strong, they withdrew to the works, after which our artillery shelled the woods for nearly an hour, driving the enemy from it. At dark the firing ceased, and all was quiet until about 10 o'clock p. m. when the enemy made a dash upon our pickets, driving them in, but they were immediately reinforced and again sent forward, and in turn drove the rebels for nearly two hours. The firing was hot and heavy, and quite a number were killed and wounded on both sides, but at midnight all was once more quiet, as it now remains.

OUR LOSS DURING THE BATTLE.

Our exact loss during the past five days is not known, but it cannot be far from 13,000 killed, wounded and missing. Our loss in artillery on the first and second days was very heavy, but many of the pieces have been recaptured, and at the present time the enemy are very few of our guns.

There can be no doubt now as to the ability of this army to hold Chattanooga without assistance from any quarter. In fact the army of the Cumberland may be considered all right.

[From Another Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 27, 1863.

Defeated, but not disgraced; driven back, but not dishonored; repulsed, but neither routed nor recreant. Chicago never had better or more valid reasons for being proud of its "Fighting Eighty-Eighth," than now under this reverse, and not even did the thoughtful genius and stubborn valor of Rosecrans deserve more generous recognition at the hands of his countrymen, than now when (as perhaps some will say) the lustre of his fame seems dimmed. How it came about that, whilst Bragg was being reinforced from the east and from the west with the very flower of the Confederate armies, Rosecrans was allowed to remain unaided and unhelped, is more than I know. I only know that it ought not to have been. There is no General in the service who, with adequate or even with approximate means, will more certainly or more successfully accomplish proportionate ends; but although the history of his connection with the war is almost one unbroken series of splendid successes, yet even he cannot achieve impossibilities, and most assuredly it was an impossibility for the Army of the Cumberland to overcome the tremendous force to be gathered against it from Mississippi and Virginia, and indeed the whole range of the Confederate States. All that supreme endeavor could effect, was done; and to my mind it is another most weighty proof alike of the transcendent ability of our commander and of the heroic qualities of his troops, that instead of being routed and annihilated and destroyed, from off the face of the earth, we not only retain our organization intact, but present to the enemy so bold and defiant a front that as yet he appears afraid to attack us in our new and strong position.

THE 88TH IN THE BATTLE.

From your own, and from their associate reporters—those whose profession is to collect the *disjecta membra* of a great battle, and gather all its scattered parts into a single unity of meaning—you will learn the various plans and plots, maneuvres and strategic movements, which entered into its composition. About these I—whose duties in a fight are limited to personal courage, and to the killing of as many of the enemy as I can—am almost entirely ignorant; but I am by no means ignorant of the fact that, although in the one the 88th had to give way before the overwhelming odds against which it contended, it nevertheless covered itself with glory as with a garment. Taken into the fight not simply on the double quick, but on the run, panting and out of breath, flanked right and left before even we had passed from order of column into order of battle; subjected to an inconceivably murderous, direct and oblique fire, even in the execution of the maneuvre necessary to bring us into position, the noble regiment pushed onward and forward, further and deeper into the midst of the seething carnage and bloody havoc, till the conflict became almost hand to hand. Then borne back by another wave of adversaries, freshly hurled upon it; then rallying, with desperate and almost superhuman effort; again recoiling before the awful volleys of yet other and newer foes; backed and hewn, rent and torn, drenched with the bloody sweat of mortal struggling, we are not ashamed to admit that at the last we had to retreat. What acts of sublime heroism were that day performed by men of low esteem, whom no poetry will celebrate, and of whom renown will be mute few can ever know; but I witnessed enough, and more than enough, to make me—even in the midst of slaughter and death—thank God that he had let me live to behold how grand and noble this humanity of ours is capable of becoming.

THE HEROES OF THE 88TH.

Were I to particularize all who distinguished themselves, I should have to send you almost the entire roster of the regiment; but I must not omit mention of the gallantry of Lieut. Col. Chadbourne, who, although suffering from the pain of a severe contusion of the thigh, still retained command of the regiment; nor of Major Chandler, urbane and pleasant, yet brave as a lion, who, amid all the flame-sheeted thunder and fiery hail and burning sleet of death, flung out his voice cheerily, saying, "Come on boys; I won't ask you to go where I am afraid to lead;" nor of Adjutant O. C. Miller, quiet, self centered, yet filled to overflowing with daring and with endurance; neither of Capt. Smith, senior line officer, who, acting for the time as a field officer, was in all places where the battle raged fiercest along the line; nor of Capt. John A. Bross, who, his company being on picket at the time of the enemy's attack, not only extricated his men with consummate skill, but fought his way back, step by step, that his regiment might have the more time for preparation. Nor will those whose names I have omitted censure me. It is impossible to enumerate them all; and I am cognizant of, but two or three instances in which either officers or men could have been more valorous and devoted.

DEATH OF GEN. LYTLE.

The commander of our brigade, Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, was killed at the head of our regiment while it was pressing the enemy back. In a recent letter to the TRIBUNE I made made some brief allusion to him; but I did not like to write half that my heart prompted, lest the fine delicacy of his high manhood should be pained with overmuch praise. But now that he is gone where neither censure nor laudation can avail, I can truly say that in all the somewhat extensive range of my acquaintance with representative men, I never knew a purer heart, a more thoughtful brain, a riper scholar, a more earnest student, or a braver and better man. He had honored me with his particular friendship and regard, perhaps arising from the fact that in certain departments of literature in which he was a skilled master, I was an humble disciple; but however that may be, there have been few things in my life which I prized more than his friendship; and I can well apply to him the magnificently tender and just epithalamium of Tennyson to the memory of young Hallam:

> "And still he kept without abuse
> The grand old name of gentleman;
> Defiled by every charlatan,
> And soiled with all ignoble use."

An official classified list of our killed, wounded, and missing has already been forwarded to the TRIBUNE, so that those of your readers who, in losing sons, husbands, brothers, have gained angelic friends, are already aware of their loss and gain. I offer them no sympathy, no condolence, they are too highly lingered for that. O, hearts that sorrow and that mourn! be of good cheer, for though you weep, and though we all die, still, at the last, the infinite good and divine comfort shall appear, and this great battle for our country and for our race must be fought out and won.

EX-ORDERLY.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. PATTON.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 29, 1863.

A BUSY SCENE AT NASHVILLE.

This city presents a busy scene just now. Regiments are arriving constantly from the North and proceeding to reinforce Rosecrans. Trains come in daily from the South with wounded men and rebel prisoners. Sanitary agents flock hither from the four winds, and go into the hospitals here, or pass on to those at Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga. The arrival of sanitary stores has been much hindered by the pressure of Government business on the road, especially the transportation of troops. This has detained me in this place beyond my previous plans, as I wish to make sure of the transmission of the large amount of most valuable medical supplies sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission. Mr. Brewster and Mrs. Hosmer and Tinkham, in behalf of the Chicago Board of Trade, visited the hospitals in this city yesterday, and left this morning for the front; also Dr. Wolcott, Surgeon General of Wisconsin.

NO PASSAGE BELOW LOUISVILLE.

Allow me here to state, that orders have been issued not to allow citizens to pass below Louisville, and that many are daily disappointed there and here, in not being allowed to go to the front, notwithstanding they come on important business, and represent respectable and influential parties at home. The Sanitary Commission, however can always send its agents forward, and those having business with the army will do well to act through it. It is rather an astonishment to high functionaries, sometimes, to come here, and after wasting several days in vain attempts, find that they cannot go a step further, while plain men in the service of the Commission arrive and are not delayed an hour.

AN HOUR WITH THE REBEL PRISONERS.

Yesterday I passed an hour or so with the rebel prisoners captured at Chattanooga. They were physically in fine condition; young, hearty and in good spirits, convinced that they had given Rosecrans, for the first time, a hard defeat. Those who were most disposed to talk were very plucky, and declared the determination of the people of the South to fight to the last, and to deliver up their country to the English or French rather than have it submit to the United States. Any foreign ruler rather than the old one! Others, however, demurred to that, and thought there would be two minds about it in the South. They were most bitter on the policy of arming the negroes. I told them it was surely right to arm all loyal men, and unfortunately nearly all such in this region had black skins. They declared they would slaughter them without mercy, and would fight under the black flag. "Well," said I, "two can play at the same game." "Yes," added a good-natured rebel who had been an inmate of Camp Douglas, "I am opposed to the black flag business; I have been taken prisoner twice, and may be again."

A CASUALTY.

A terrible casualty befel the rebel prisoners this morning a little before 8 o'clock. They are confined in the fifth story of an immense unfinished building, designed for a hotel, but now used in the lower part as barracks. As the prisoners were crowding to the stairs, to go down to breakfast, the stairs and flooring at the head broke under their weight, and precipitated the struggling masses upon the floor below, which also yielded, and all came down upon the third floor. Two were killed, and ninety injured, many of them horribly, so that they will soon die. I was on the spot soon after, and saw one of the poor creatures breathe his last. Ambulances were speedily brought, the timbers cleared away, and the injured removed to the hospital.

MEETING OF THE COLORED POPULATION.

Last evening witnessed a novel sight for this slave State, which our President, for reasons best known to himself, excepted from his Proclamation of Emancipation. An immense meeting of the colored population of Nashville, free and slave, was held, to aid the organization of a second negro regiment. Major Stearns addressed to them a few words at the beginning, and remarks were also made by Mr. Beatty, army correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and myself. But the feature of chief interest was the speaking of the negroes, which was admirable and beyond my expectations, as to thought and style, though marred of course by some slips in grammar. They were thoroughly posted in all the principles and relations of the war, and argued its bearing upon their own race with great power and true eloquence. Of this meeting I may have reason to speak on some suitable occasion, upon my return. It marks the doom of slavery in this State; for "incendiary sentiments," such as were there uttered, cannot be advocated freely in the community, among whites and blacks, without wholly undermining the system.

THE HOSPITALS.

The hospitals in this city have already received [illegible] wounded men from the late battles, and it is but a just tribute to Dr. Clendenin, the Medical Director here, to say that the admirable manner in which they have been met and cared for, is largely due to his forethought, promptness and efficiency.

We are looking with great anxiety for news from the front. There has been fighting on a small scale for a day or two past, and facts are within my knowledge, derived from official sources, but not proper to be mentioned at present, which make another bloody fight certain within a few days. If this occurs, my sanitary aid now here will be in demand, and my return home be necessarily delayed; in which case, there may be reason to trouble you with another letter.

WM. W. PATTON.

Casualties in the 104th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1863.

The following is a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 104th Illinois Infantry, now commanded by Lieut. Col. Hapeman, since crossing the Tennessee River:

Company A—Killed—Patrick Doolan. Wounded—Capt. J. Leighton, severely through right shoulder; A. Chas Fuller, slight wound in right arm; Michael O'Connor, mortally in bowels, left on the field; John Dodd, severely, and in hands of the enemy; Peter Olson, mortally in right side; Francisco Sanchez, slightly in shoulder; Saml. Hutchinson, wounded and missing; Enoch T. Bailey, slightly in side; Lyman Potter, in right for finger.

Co. B—Wounded—1st Lieut Saml A. Porter, commanding, and left arm broken; Corp. Robt M. Warnock, severely in right thigh; E. F. Hulling, flesh wound in left leg; Manuele Moses, slightly in shoulder; Lewis W Norris, slight scalp wound; Joseph M Chance, severely in left thigh; Jacob Johnson, mortally in the bowels; John M Donment, wounded and missing. Missing—Warren Hutchinson, J G West, Davidson M Campbell.

Co. C—John Reeves, slightly, in side; Sergt. David Bunker, slightly, in bowels; Solomon Sunker, severely, in head; Ab. D. Clark, S. L. W. Clark, missing.

Co. D—1st Sergt. Geo. Marsh, slightly, in groin; [illegible] Dalton, Rich. J. Gage, William H. Dyer, missing.

Co. E—2d Lieut. Wm. W. Calkins, slightly, in knee; Jo. G. Seward, left leg broken; Joseph W. Connard, slightly, in shoulder; Jo. Cunningham, severely, in left ankle; John Wallace, Levi Rasse, missing.

Co. F—Sergt. L. B. Laughlin, killed; John W. [illegible], left in the hands of the enemy; [illegible]

Co. G—Philip Hawk, slight scalp wound; [illegible] M. Jones, left forefinger amputated; Jacob Overmire, slightly, in left arm; Tunis Surrine, right thigh broken and in enemy's lines; Andrew Roberts, slightly, in hand; Abel W. Campbell, missing.

Co. H—Capt Lewis L. Ludington, severely, in right thigh; 2d Lieut O. M. Southwell, slightly, in left knee; [illegible] Smith, right arm broken; [illegible] Porter, slightly, in the hand.

Co. I—Corp. Elbridge Chapman, mortally, since died; Sergt. S. L. Powell, wounded and missing; Jacob [illegible], right arm amputated, and severe wound in left ankle by a shell; Fernando McFadden, slightly, in foot; Porter Harwood, slightly, in hand; Corp. L. W. Winston and T. H. Marsh.

Co. K—2d Lieut. T. N. Sapp, slightly, in shoulder; 1st Sergt. Chas. Butterwick, slightly, in leg; Corp. [illegible], severely, in right thigh; John Lanemore, slightly, in ankle; Geo Hale and Joseph Carney, missing.

R. P. DYER,

Serg. 104th Ill. Infantry, 1st Brigade, 14th A. C.

Casualties in the 100th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Col. F A Bartleson supposed to be wounded and a prisoner; Lieut Col C N Waterman, wounded in the arm and side; Assistant Surgeon H F Woodruff, prisoner; Hospital Steward O P Stumph, prisoner.

Co. A.—Corpl. J A Fisher, supposed to be killed; Philip White, killed. Wounded—Lieut Stewart, face slightly; Sergt E P Smith, ear and shoulder; Corpl Elias Yates, thigh; Francis Butler, arm; Peter Broadie, arm; Edgar Ross, leg; W F Barker, thigh; J J Brady, arm; H W Clark, leg; Jas Dowling, thigh; James Lundy, foot; Wm Hawley, body; A N Jones, mortally; Theo McQueen, side; George Stewart, mortally; Leroy Jewell, shoulder; Roger Brannan, slightly; John Hay, missing; Warren Noble, missing, supposed prisoner.

Co. B.—Killed—Corpl. Justin Sternolty, John Carrett. Wounded—Charles Sampson, mortally; Sergt. Hiram Master, mortally; Wm. B. Burr, mortally; Saml. Rogers, slightly; Saml. Warhold, severely; Sergt. Lewis Linebacker, slightly; Corpl. Smith, slightly. Missing—Marquis Davis.

Co. C.—Killed—Sergt. John Lee, Thos. Parker, Henry Karch, Theo. Lorkendorf. Wounded—Louis Preesen, Albert Chamberlain, Bert Beaver, Christian Longenberg, Henry Stodart, Corpl. Jas. Hammond, Martin Glokenhaus, Gotthard Ettenfeld, Corpl. Albert Augustus Watchlett, Peter Smith, Daniel Matt, Corpl Anson Dodge, Sergt. Jos. Zeller. Prisoners—Felix Ceatkins.

Co. D.—Wounded—Corpl. John Russell, Lieut. Saml. Bush, also prisoner; Sergt. John Bodley, Sergt. Franklin Hart, Charles Amos, Peter Peterson, Robert Dyer, Christopher Loomer, Harvey Cavey, Wm. Carter. Missing—John Roberts, Corpl. Geo. M. Drake, Albert A. Funk, John Lyman, Rufus Bolton.

Co. E.—Killed—Sergt. Milton Smith, Sergt. Stephen M. Spafford, Corpl. Chas. Spencer, Corpl. Dani Linebacker. Wounded—Lieut. Anson Patterson, Lieut. E. F. Bartlett, Corpl. Van D. Tuttle, Corpl. M. L. Brown, slightly; prisoner; Corpl. Andrew Fried, Mahlon W. Barrington, Giles Dixon, James McCann, John Mahan, Henry [illegible], Wm. Brace, Geo. Patrick, R. F. Smith, Mitchell McBain. Missing—Peter Chilson, Frank McHugh, Wm. [illegible]

Co. F.—Patrick Scanlan, killed; Sergeant Jas. Gleeson, slightly, in side; Sergeant Geo. Simpson, arm; George Granger, hand; Edward Flannery, hand; Young, arm; John Mallon, head; Sergeant Chas. H. Green, missing; Wm. Case, missing; Sidney Campbell, missing; Felix Durnan, missing; Wm. Jackson, missing; [illegible]

Co. G.—Corpl. G. Wedemier, killed; Wm. Bush, killed; J. Deal, killed; Corporal John Runsell, wounded in the arm; Corpl. Chas. Snead, arm; Corporal Henry B. Adams, hands; Frank Adams, face; J. C. Batterman, severe; Simon Barce, arm; Decatur Goodenough, arm; W. B. Hurd, shoulder; F. Lafayette, shoulder; Alexander Monroe, leg; Collins Robinson, severely; Geo. Price, severely; Wm. Spencer, arm; Wm. Merrill, severely; Sergeant J. F. Harley, missing.

Co. H.—Killed—Corp. Leverett Lyons, Abay Young. Wounded—Sergt. Chas. H. Hall, slightly; Sergt. Wm. H. Conner, slightly; Corp. Wm. Saward, Isaac Jenkins, mortally; John A. Carr, severely; Hosea Jenkins, slightly; Henry C. King, Erastus F. Moore, James Albright, Hubert Jenssen, Wm. Temple, Wm. Morse, Lieut. Kennison, wounded, missing, and supposed [illegible]

Co. I.—Killed—W. P. Kelly. Wounded—Sergt. John Hayes, arm; Jerry O'Leary, arm; Henry Parkinson, arm; Joseph Smith, thigh; W. E. Cooker, arm; Geo. Sherman, slightly, in side; Levi C. Rice, severely; John Robinson, severely; John Mahony, slightly; John Butler, slightly. Missing—Wm. Jones, John Augustine, Owen Evans.

Co. K.—Killed—Sergt. E. S. Miner, Sergt. F. W. Worford. Wounded—Corp. Wm. Wood, Corp. John Warrington, severely; Amos Davis, slightly; Francis Cheney, slightly; Jos. Slope, severely; F. C. Snyder, neck; O. Churchill, head; Wm. Moody. Missing—R. Budd, not hurt; Samuel Harris, Wm. King, prisoner.

A. N. WATERMAN,

Lieut. Col. Commanding 100th Ill. Infantry.

Casualties in the 19th Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Co. A.—Thos. W. Beatty 1st Lieut commanding. Frederick Mohrell, killed, Sept. 19th; Dauer[illegible]; Chas. J. Warner, do; Henry Anderson, missing; Sergt. Wm. Hart, slightly, in head; Samuel Worden, wounded in right hand; Wm. Ward, [illegible]; Henry Johnson, wounded Sept. 20th, slightly in arm; Joseph B. Clark, wounded Sept. 20th, slightly in head, prisoner; Wm. H. Gilbert, missing, Sept. 20th.

Co. B.—Alexander Murchison, Captain commanding. Capt. Murchison, wounded September 20th, slightly in face; Willard Jordan, killed, Wounded Sept. 20th, Julius A. Case, slightly in hand; Charles Blackwell, slightly in shoulder; Urban Coen, slightly in thigh; Arnold Kemper, slightly in arm; Sergt. Robert A. Trumbull, slightly in arm; Sergt. James Jackson, slightly in hand; James G. Boardman, missing September 20th.

Co. C.—First Lieut. John Young, Co. H, commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Sergt. Alexander Smith; John Taber, James Kelly. Wounded—Sergt. Hiram Kellogg, severely in shoulder; Corp. Joseph D. Dobell, severely in shoulder; Frank Pratt, slightly in leg; John Mands, slightly in hand. Missing—Second Lieut. Cyrus E. Keith, Miles Brown, Augustus Topp, Frank Seguin.

Co. D.—Capt. William A. Calhoun commanding. Wounded, Sept. 20—Corp. Lewis Sandler, severely in side, Corp. Charles K. Forbes, severely in foot; Thomas Mahoney, slightly in foot. Missing—William Clifford, Elijah W. Verwilliger.

Co. E.—Capt. David F. Bremner commanding. Wounded, Sept. 20—First Lieut. John Young, severely in face; Timothy O'Sullivan, slightly in hand; Matthew Anderson, severely in shoulder; Henry C. Young, slightly in face. Missing—Corp. James Christian, Joseph P. Griswold.

Co. F.—Capt. James G. Campbell commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Corp. A. Boyer. Wounded, Sept. 19th—Orderly Sergt. John G. Russell, severely in arm. Sept. 20—Thomas C. Hamilton, severely in arm; William Welch, severely in neck; prisoner. Missing, Sept. 20—Corp. J. W. Linde[illegible]; James Myers.

Co. G.—Capt. Peachy A. Garriott commanding. Killed, Sept. 20—Charles Lawrence. Wounded—Sergt. John W. Devinney, severely in arm; Corp. John H. Snyder, severely in knee; Corp. John Mason, severely in arm, prisoner; John H. McKinnis, slightly in head; E. C. Marshall, severely in leg, prisoner. Missing—Calvin G. Stevenson, A. Hilbert, George Meade, Charles H. Wetmore.

Co. I.—James Longhorn, Captain commanding. James Longhorn, captain, wounded Sept. 20th, severely in arm, amputated; John R Barton, corpl. killed Sept. 20th; Richard Doering, wounded Sept 20th, severely in hip; Thomas Craig, corpl. wounded Sep 20th, severely, in hip, prisoner; William Galloway, wounded Sept 20th, severely in breast and arm; Isaac Hewitt, missing Sept 20th.

Co. K.—Presly N. Guthrie, Captain commanding. Killed Sept. 20th—Sergt. Pemberton. Wounded—Sergt. Joseph B. Johnston, orderly sergt., severely in breast; John Chasey, corpl. leg shot off; Joseph D McDonnell, sergt. severely in shoulder; Neri Stone, corpl. slightly in hand; J Frank English, slightly in shoulder; George Ferver, slightly in leg; John Ayer, slightly in arm; Frank J. Sheppard, corpl. slightly in leg; Thomas Anderson, missing; Lester G Bangs, adjutant, slight flesh wound in left arm.

[illegible], Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Casualties in the 9th Indiana.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25, 1863.

Co. A—Killed—G. George, E. Wilkins. Wounded—J. N. Kentall, left foot; Th. Elliott, left thigh; A. Franklin, heart.

Co. B.—Killed—Sergeant Chas. Young. Wounded—Capt. J. Crener, right hand; 2d Lieutenant H. Franklin, left shoulder; Corporal E. Phelps, left knee; J. Bartlett, right hip; J. Gordon, left thigh; W. Bingham, left thigh, mortally; A. McDonald, left eye.

Co. C.—Wounded—Corporal F. Knightbaum, left knee; Corporal H. G. Vanalstine, left thigh; E. Sanders, right foot; R. Duane, face; A. Merchant, breast, mortally; J. Bird, left shoulder.

Co. C—Killed—Sergeant J. Chapman.

Co. D—Wounded—1st Lieut. D. B. Creviston, left shoulder; Corporal J. Grant, right leg; Corporal J. Deardorff, left shoulder; F. Singleton, left arm; A. Smart, abdomen, mortally; A. Morris, left side, mortally; J. Goddard, right arm.

Co. E—Wounded—1st Lieut. L. Nickerson. Wounded—B. F. Elwell, left leg.

Co. F.—Killed—Corporal Otto Borburg. Wounded—Capt W. Merritt, right leg; 2d Lieutenant L. Shepherd, left leg; Sergeant C. Coplin, right breast; Corporal H. Heald, left leg; W. H. Alsup, right leg; J. Statler, right shoulder; Sergeant J. Evans, left arm.

Co. G.—Wounded—Sergeant L. Bernan, forehead; Capt Healey, right hip; Corporal Buckford, right thumb; C. Robinson, left leg; J. S. Pearson.

Co. H—Killed—Corp J. Butler, W. H. Brown, Jos. Turner. Wounded—Corp M. Thacker, left shoulder; Corp B Johnson, left thigh; J Browne, left hand; H. Peterson, right hand; A. Durland, left eye; W H Howard, right cheek; G Shaw, left leg.

Co. I—Killed—2d Lieut S Parks. Wounded—1st Lieut W Criswell, back mortally; Corp A Deluff, left shoulder; P Cottrell, right side; J D Oliver, right hand; J [illegible], left [illegible]; J M Shisy, left leg; D Sweeny, right cheek; J Vale, left side.

Co. K.—Wounded—1st Lieut [illegible], right [illegible]; Corp B [illegible]; J Miller, forehead.

Surg. 24, 1863—Killed—Edwin O'Brien, B. Wounded—Thomas Kelly, A; Jacob Stamper, F, severe, thigh; 1st Serg't Samuel Doane, F, slightly; Corp Harris Wilson, D, severe in knee; Walter Rogers, I; Solomon Hanna, K; Jas Chambers, K.

Wm. Morgan, chief musician of regiment, wounded, Sept. 19th.

MISSING.

Lieut. Col. W. P. LaSalle.
Co. A—Sergt. Adam Klotz, Corp. Asbery S. McCormick.
Co. B—Stephen Hodges, Frederick Ludwick.
Co. D—Avery M. Scott, Wm. Stambaugh.
Co. C—Jesse Drake, Wm. Shaver, Milton R. Thomas.
Co. G—Wm. H. Keller.
Co. H—Elias Mivic.
Co. G—Isaac M. Baker, Henry B. Wicks.
Co. K—Amos A. Lyon, Francis M. Histon, Andrew J. Truett, Chas. E. Kem.

The regiment went into battle with 335 men rank and file, and has lost, to this date, ninety-six killed, wounded and missing, and the enemy is now in our front in force, with indications of the biggest fighting to be done yet. "Rosy" will show them what dying in the last ditch means. I will give you the particulars when this battle is over.

J. C. B. SUMNER,
Col. 9th Indiana.

Casualties in the First Wisconsin.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25.

Co. A—Wounded—Charles Maguire, Thos. McMullen, G. Buckstaff, P. Greely, E. D. Fuller. Missing and probably within rebel lines—Sergt. Farrow, Sergt. Brockway, Corpl. Chase, H. Bailey, W. H. Lyon, J. Dougherty, H. R. Drummer, S. E. Willett, R. Brown, T. Mills, C. McDonald, J. Heinrick, H. Loy, W. H. Loy, Jas. Garlick.

Co. B—Wounded—Color bearer Thovan, mortally; Orderly Sergt. Martin, J. Fitzgerald, Julius Baleris, J. Davis. Missing and within rebel lines—Jas Mulligan, A Mullen, Baptiste Demarrs, M. Ansom, Sergt. H. Anderson.

Co. C—Killed—W. Wilson, N. Axsford, H. Palmer. Wounded—Chas. Lutton, H. Syme, Geo. Palmerton, Chas. Tobias, J. Wilson, J. Anderson, F. Alden, S. Sherer, E. Timms. Missing and probably within rebel lines—E. McDonald, C. Chapman, J. Loach, J. Schofield, A. Fabian, J. Anderson, J. Williams.

Co. D—Killed—Corpl. W. L. Mitchell, Corpl. R. Weckelsby, L. Elliott. Wounded—W. Wicks, Wm. Taylor, Chas. Waldie, R. Trumbull, D. T. Guthrie, W. Packard, Thos. Bray, Chas. Kaltze, D. Stanley, B. F. Prevo. Missing and within rebel lines—Sergt. Geo. Lund, Corpl. M. B. Waite, A. R. Curdick, H. Guth, F. Werts.

Co. E—Killed—E. E. Leeton, J. C. Spencer, H. Stoddard, Geo. Holman. Wounded—Corpl. McVean, very badly, taken prisoner with those at general hospital; Lieut. Doran, Sergt. Moore, John Bennett, Sergt. E. York, Geo. Barton, Sergt. Chapple, also prisoner; O. A. Osgood, H. Chaffee, Corpl. Kimball. Missing and probably within rebel lines—Jas. Harkins, L. B. Myrick, H. L. Wilson.

Co. F—Killed—Orderly Sergt. Duell, Hiram Bennett. Wounded—Lieut. Bulson, P. H. Van Meter, severely, within rebel lines; P. O'Connor, Geo. W. Carson, J. S. Houston, J. Crowley, Geo. Truman, Wallace Hutchinson, J. Sand, M. B. Cowles, Geo. Babcock, J. Smith, J. Gilpin, L. Wilbur, Burr, D. McKenzie, E. Picket.

Co. G—Killed—Lieut. C. A. Searles, A. A. G. on Gen. Starkweather's staff; Sergt. Miller, Corp. A. H. Lee, A. R. Lewis. Wounded—L. Jamison, A. Johnson, G. W. Lawton, H. Snyder, L. Hayden, Sergt Price (bruised slightly), W. Curtis, Sergt. T. Hay. Missing—Sergt. Gardner, N. F. Christman. Missing as above—Sergt. Griffin, L. Williams, J. Lane, H. Sweetman, J. B. Morebones, J. Ross, H. Trowbridge, Jas. H. Buell.

Co. H—Killed—Deacon Jas. Breed, Sergt. Lucas. Wounded—J. Comstock, W. H. Richardson, M. Dempster, H. Whitfield (now in ranks), G. Stone, Sergt. Wood, H. Harmon, R. Parent, E. Bosworth. Missing as above—Lieut. Richardson, Sergt. Martin, Sergt. Hafer, Martin Ferguson, J. Kinneth, Orderly Sergt. Albert Paine, J. Yach, Sergt. Roberts, Geo. W. Woodward.

Co. I—Killed—Corpl. Heath, N. Mestick, A. D. Linsdale, Th. Caldwell (since in company). Wounded—W. F. Rogers, A. Rante, C. Arnold, Corp. Rowe, H. Tibbetts, Sergt. A. Tibbett, Wilson Owen, Chas. Fox, J. F. Freeman. Missing as above—Lieut. Geo. B. Ballou, Corp. C. F. Potter, Geo. Batcholder, D. B. Barbour, D. Harvey.

Co. K—Killed—W. Arnold, E. H. Darling, F. M. Bush. Wounded—Capt. Thos. Green, J. Gwin, Geo. Stewart, H. B. Burnetts, G. Russell. Missing as above—M. Peters, Sergt. Clark, H. McLaughlin, F. Cotter, W. M. Morgan, J. Le Clear, A. Thompson, Jasper Culver, F. Handel.

Surgeon Dixon and Asst. Surg. Corfe, with Hospital Steward McCullough, together with Capt. McVean, are at hospitals within the rebel lines.

The regiment has lost sixty-five per cent., but fought like tigers all the time. Cook's Provost Guards, and all supernumeraries are now in ranks. We have ninety muskets remaining of our glorious old regiment.

We are holding the enemy firmly in check at present.

J. McN.

Casualties in the 25th Illinois.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 26th, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Wounded—Major S. D. Hall, through right breast and arm. Missing—Asst. Surgeon D. S. Clark, supposed to be wounded and left on the field.

Co. A—Killed—Alex. Blake and Geo. W. Steele. Wounded—Capt. Geo. Mitchell, slightly in head and breast; Lieut. F. M. Kirby, left leg; [illegible] right arm; Sergt W. E. Newton, slightly in right leg; Sergt H C Thompson, slightly in right arm; Corp F West, severely in face; Corp Robt Carney, severely in neck; Corp [illegible] slightly; [illegible]

[illegible]

Co. I.—Killed—Corp. Francis Dines, Corp. Calvin Myers, Hiram Searles, D. W. Claypool. Wounded—Capt. J. C. McKibben, slightly in hip; J. W. Dale, severely in left arm; Corp. Jacob [illegible]; [illegible]

[illegible]

Co. K—Wounded—Corp W H Halbrooks, slightly in leg; Corp Wm Beavers, severely in leg and left on the field; Corp E Cartwright, severely and left on the field; [illegible]; Henry Bowers, severely in hands of the enemy; Henry [illegible], severely in leg; Wm C Goodrich, severely in arm; J C Hawkins, severely in wrist and ancle; Daniel Hopper, [illegible]; Aaron Batcheler, severely in leg; Joseph Ingle, slightly in thigh; Thomas Devericks, slightly in head; J W Myers, severely in hand; Thos McLean, slightly in head and shoulder; J B Biggs, slightly in hand; Jas Wallace, slightly in arm; Luke Waltrip, slightly in shoulder; Charles Wesley, severely in hand; Wm P Walker, slightly in thigh. Missing—J B Eastman.

Co. F—Killed—Corp. Thos. Pobles, F. M. Stufflebeam. Wounded—Sergt. J. Mason, slightly, in the nose; Sergt. J. Campbell, slightly, in shoulder; Sergt. J. Jordon, severely, in thigh; Corp. L. Wirth, seriously, in side and shoulder; J. W. Bullington, severely, in thigh; Wm. H. Zumwalt, severely, in hip; John Jarrett, slightly, in forehead; E. N. Galloway, severely, in arm; T. L. Wilson, severely, in leg; A. Lyman, slightly, in back; Jas. Laughman, slightly, in hip; John Gordon, slightly, in arm; [illegible]; [illegible], in head. Missing—John Horner, S. C. Lashley.

Co. G.—Wounded—Lieut. N. P. Powers, severely in leg, in hands of the enemy; Corp. Robert Walsh, severely in hip; Corp. G. W. Hensley, slightly in side; Corp. Robert Bryan, severely in head; Corp. J. T. Fox, slightly in arm; G. P. James, severely in ancle, in hands of the enemy; J. D. Davis, slightly in arm; G. H. Mott, slightly in hand; J. T. C. Reeves, severely in shoulder; James Barnett, slightly in foot; James Donoho, slightly in ancle; Anthony Obermeyer, slightly in breast; A J Keeler, slightly in knee.

Co. H.—Wounded—Sergt. J. L. Lewis, slightly in leg; Corpl. C. D. Randolph, slightly in arm; G. G. Wharton, color guard, slightly in leg; W. L. Prees, slightly in leg; D. Jacobs, slightly in breast; John B. Biggs, severely in thigh; B. F. Evans, slightly in leg; J. H. Green, slightly in arm; J. A. Armstrong, slightly in wrist; G. P. Sargent, severely in leg; F. Feister, slightly in leg; R. B. Prees, severely in arm. Missing—Sergt. G. H. [illegible]; Corp. F. Allison.

Co. I.—Wounded—Captain Samuel Houston, slightly in hip; Sergt. T. J. Ward, severely in side and both thighs; Sergt. Rezin Minor, severely; Corp. Hugh Coverty, mortally through left shoulder; Corp. Lewis Demore, severely in thigh; Valentine Bowers, severely in knee; S. F. Campbell, slightly in head; William J. Freeman, slightly in thigh; William V. Miller, slightly in hand; John O'Donnel, slightly in hand; G. W. Payton, severely in hands of the enemy; D. C. Parks, slightly in head; James Ware, severely in hip; C. C. Weston, slightly in shoulder. Missing—John Andrews, H. C. Hughes, Augustus Huggins, Wm. Flue, M. W. White, taken prisoner at hospital.

Co. K.—Killed—Jacob Chick. Wounded—Sergt. Geo. Wiser, slightly in elbow; Barnard Walls, severely in hand; Corps. Isaac Waters, Color Guard, severely in hand; Wm. Boughton, severely in left cheek; J. F. Peterman, severely in left leg; Privates R. A. Craft, severely in right thigh; R. H. Graham, severely in ankle; Fallon McCormack, one finger shot off; Henry Mack, slightly in right hand; Wm. Maconish, slightly in head; [illegible] Jacob Reily, severely in right knee; Jas. Weisbly, slightly in right shoulder; [illegible]; James Vandergrift, A. O. Wolmar and John Cole.

W. TAGGART, Captain Comdg. Regiment.

G. W. FLYNN, Adjt.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Thomas McGee, of New Bedford, Mass., possesses a hen which has "spells" of extreme fecundity, at such times laying a soft-shelled egg every night, alternated by hard-shelled ones during the day. She usually closes these periods of double duty by laying a hard shell of mammoth size, a specimen of which weighs four ounces.

—Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the Keokuk, associated with persons in Washington, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island.

—A day or two since a member of the sophomore class of Harvard College, Chamberlain by name, jumped from a window on the fourth floor of one of the college buildings, and was, at last accounts, in a very critical condition. The reason for this strange conduct is not given.

—Brigadier General Robert Anderson, U. S. A., has been summoned before the Army Retiring Board, and it is expected that he will be retired from active service, in consequence of extremely feeble health. He is at present in command of the troops at Newport, R. I. General Anderson has been in the army since July, 1825, and is second on the list of regular Brigadier Generals.

—The last triennial catalogue of Harvard College contains the names of twenty-one delegates to the American Congress under the Confederation, and also two Presidents and two Vice Presidents of the United States, twenty-seven Senators and a hundred and ten Representatives in Congress, three justices of the federal Supreme Court, six cabinet secretaries, two attorney-generals, fourteen ministers or envoys extraordinary to foreign countries (six of whom were to England,) ten Governors of Massachusetts, and six of other States.

—A letter from Rome, in the *Journal* of Brussels, says that Cardinal Antonelli will shortly leave Rome for London, whence he will proceed to Mexico to regulate the religious affairs of the new empire.

—Geo. E. Gottschalk, brother of the eminent pianist, died in New York City on Tuesday last.

—A Mrs. Wentworth has succeeded in making the ascent of Mount Blanc. While on top, the lady worked a pair of slippers for Mr. Winkworth, and then slipped down.

—A company of young ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, making a party of twelve, recently performed the feat of walking from Amherst to the White Mountains. A wagon train accompanied the party, carrying their provisions, tents, &c. The distance is 170 miles.

—The fellow, who had deserted from five wives and four regiments, thinks, that, instead of being tried as a deserter, he should be forgiven for these first few offences.

How it Works.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative.]

Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield authorized Col. James H. Moss, of Liberty, Clay Co., a notorious Copperhead, to organize and command the militia of Clay, Platte and Clinton counties. He is doing his masters' work. On Friday last, at Platte City, he formed a company of 104 men, not one of whom is recognized as a loyal man by the Unconditional Unionists. Since then over 100 Union citizens have fled to this city in fear of their lives from the pursuit of Moss' militia.

About fifty refugees arrived here yesterday, among them were several families. Some half dozen men have been murdered since Moss assumed command.

By the murder and driving out of the radical men, it is expected that the movement for a new Convention for Immediate Emancipation will fail. That's what's the matter.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, [illegible] It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, [illegible] and comfort to mother and child. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. [illegible] And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY. They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. [illegible] Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. [illegible] ISAAC MALONE. [illegible] BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. Price Per Bottle 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00. Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.) Proprietors. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

HILTON'S CEMENT.—The Insoluble Cement [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible] HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 20 Cedar street, New York City.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, Mass., Has discovered a COMMON PASTURE WEED, that cures Scrofula, [illegible] For sale by all Druggists.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons having claims against the firm of Van Bergen & Brother, [illegible] J. F. [illegible] Bremen, Sept. 22, 1863.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for Brandt & Cummings' celebrated Dandelion Coffee, [illegible]

TOBACCO DEALERS. CASEY & CO. Wholesale Tobacco Dealers, 77 Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

L. & G. TRUMBULL, Attorneys at Law, [illegible] Chicago.

Miscellaneous

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 52 LAKE STREET, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, SADDLES, Carriage Trimmings, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Lashes, Sleigh Bells, Horse-Blankets, Bridle, Harness and Skirting LEATHER. BOOT & SHOE, Patent Stretched and Slotted LEATHER BELTING.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 and 47 Lake Street, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLERY HARDWARE, Springs, Axles, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enamelled Cloth, Patent Leather, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, Horse Collars, Blankets, Whips, Lashes, —AND— Harness Leather.

A. ORTMAYER & CO, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Whips, Horse Blankets, Plough Harness, &c., &c. 44 LAKE STREET, UP-STAIRS.

EXCURSION TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL Nov. 1st, AT REDUCED RATES, VIA THE VERMONT CENTRAL AND Grand Trunk Railways, THE MOST PLEASANT ROUTE EAST! [illegible] Tickets good for the Excursion from October 1st to November 1st, 1863. P. S.—If you wish a continuation of LOW FARES patronize the Line. [illegible] Secure your Tickets at 56 Clark street. L. MILLIS, Gen'l Agent. S. F. HUBBARD, Western Agent. C. W. BLANCHARD, Traveling Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.—Ladies who would like to do their own Sewing, Hemming and Felling, [illegible] "TWISTED LOOP STITCH" Wilcox & Gibb's Sewing Machine. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 132 LAKE STREET. TAILORS, MANUFACTURERS, SHIRT, HOOP SKIRT, DRESS, CORSET, AND VEST MAKERS, GAITER FITTERS AND SHOE BINDERS will consult their HIGHEST BUSINESS INTERESTS By examining the "EMPIRE LOCK STITCH" SEWING MACHINE, [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO'S, 132 LAKE STREET. [illegible] L. CORNELL & CO.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, November 2d. [illegible] CHAS. A. POPE, Dean.

TO FARMERS, PRODUCE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS. RIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street, London, and 9 Chapel street, Liverpool, [illegible] JOHN PRATT & SONS and RICHARD [illegible], Importers, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

TEMPERANCE. C. J. HULL, Will speak to the Friends, and to the Enemies too, of Temperance and Humanity, if they will go to the EDWARDS CHURCH, Corner Harrison and Halsted Streets, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, MONDAY EVENING, October 5th.

FOR ALL PORTS ON LAKE SUPERIOR. The Staunch and Fast Sailing STEAMER PLANET, Capt. T. Chamberlin, Will leave the first dock above Rush Street Bridge for the above ports on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 5th, at 8 o'clock. For Freight and Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 17 and 18 River street.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Washington Skating Park Association, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the rooms of the Association in the Park, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October, 1863, at half-past seven o'clock. A. COWLES, Secretary.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!! We are daily receiving the following choice brands of WHITE WINTER WHEAT FLOUR. PLANTS, St. Louis. VENUS, St. Louis. ST. GEORGE, St. Louis. SOUTHERN CITY, St. Louis. STANDARD. ORIENTAL. GILLESPIE. PLYMOUTH ROCK. CREAM, St. Louis. STAR OF VESPER. SOLIPSE. STAR OF THE WEST. GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., 30 Lasalle street.

STEAM ENGINE.—A new Steam Engine, 15 by 30 inch Cylinder, FIFTY HORSE POWER, With a fly-wheel, heater, force pumps, check valve, [illegible] SANFORD E. PERRY, 165 Washington street.

SALT, SALT, SALT, At the Agency of the Salt Company of Onondaga. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in quantities to suit. Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled. Office 132½ South Water-st., Chicago. E. HASKIN, Agent.

STEAM SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR SALE. We offer for sale about 6,000 ACRES OF PINE LANDS, On STURGEON RIVER, Green Bay, with STEAM SAW MILL [illegible] ELKINS & MERRILL, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible]

PIC-NICS.—350 dozen fine LADY'S BASKETS, For sale to the TRADE ONLY, at PEUGEOT'S WHOLESALE TOY HOUSE, [illegible] Lake street.

SALT— G. A. SALT In sacks and bulk, for sale by H. McLENNAN & CO. [illegible] Lasalle street.

SALT! SALT! SALT! COARSE PACKING SALT, In bulk, FINE SALT, in barrels, for sale by H. H. HAYDEN, [illegible] Lasalle st.

FLOUR BARREL STAVES, [illegible] For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM.

Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE. [illegible] The best ventilated Theatre in the world. Second week of the popular actress And the [illegible] MARY PROVOST. MR. [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Oct. [illegible] LUCIA D'ARVILLE; Or, A Wife's Trials. [illegible] To conclude with A KISS IN THE DARK. Saturday afternoon, GRAND MATINEE.

METROPOLITAN HALL. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Second Week! A Splendid Programme! MONDAY EVENING, Oct. [illegible] [illegible] Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Matinee on Saturday, Oct. [illegible]

CHICAGO MUSEUM, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. JOHN C. MELLEY, General Manager. JOHN M. WESTON, Manager of Amusements. Museum open Day and Evening. From 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. [illegible]

THREE DAYS TROTTING —AT— Brighton Track, CHICAGO. The 14th, 15th and 16th of Oct., 1863. On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14th, [illegible] On THURSDAY, the 15th of October, [illegible] On FRIDAY, Oct. 16th, [illegible] Entries made and Stallions driven to the track. [illegible]

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, corner of Clark and Monroe streets. THOROUGH AND SYSTEMATIC Instruction in Dancing [illegible] in all classes. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, [illegible] NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.—Government sale of Horses, Mules, Mares, [illegible] Gen'l. Auctioneers.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.—Government sale of Wagons, [illegible]

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS. For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

WHOLESALE Auction Sales —OF— BOOTS & SHOES —BY— Gore, Willson & Co., 54 LAKE STREET, EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY At 10 A. M. prompt. We shall offer our large and well selected stock [illegible] PRIVATE SALE Throughout the week. We guarantee our stock to be LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other HOUSE IN THE WEST. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake Street, Chicago.

General Notices.

$50 REWARD.—A reward of Fifty dollars is offered for the apprehension [illegible] WILLIAM FORDHAM, [illegible] WILLIAM DENNIS, [illegible] By order of [illegible] Lieutenant Commanding U. S. N., Acting Commandant [illegible]

Ten Dollars Reward. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the United States Naval Rendezvous, at Chicago, Ill., of any deserter from the United States Naval Service. By order of A. N. SMITH, Commodore U. S. Navy, Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. JOHN D. HANEY, Acting Master U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous, Chicago, Illinois.

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI. Leaving the Cincinnati Air Line Depot, corner Madison and Canal streets, ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6th, AT 7.30 A. M. Tickets—Round Trip, $[illegible] TO BE HAD OF J. G. CONRAD, Banker, 47 Clark street; A. GAGE, Cashier Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.; [illegible] BURKITT & GAGE.

STEAM TO LONDON.—The splendid British Iron Steamship CELLA, 3,000 TONS, CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH, Will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, New York, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER [illegible] PRICE OF PASSAGE. First Cabin [illegible] Second Cabin [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 146 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Also, deal largely in Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soap—"Lamp" Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants. [illegible] J. H. REED, 176 Pearl street, N. Y. [illegible]

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!!—[illegible]

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, [illegible] Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,385,119.79. [illegible] Central Illinois No. 1 Clark-st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, [illegible]

PINE LANDS! PINE LANDS! FOR SALE. [illegible]

PIANOS.—A variety of 7-octave Pianos [illegible] FOR SALE. [illegible]

FOR THE FALL TRADE. BUSINESS CARDS [illegible] at the TRIBUNE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

Special Notices

MRS. WILLIS PROPOSES TO receive into her house at IDLEWILD, [illegible] TEN OR TWELVE GIRLS, between the ages of [illegible] Mrs. WILLIS has engaged a competent teacher to [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford [illegible]

OF GOOD CHEER.—Debility [illegible] For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] Depot for Chicago.

CHILLS AND FEVER! Chills and Fever!!! Chills and Fever!!!—One of the [illegible] For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, every where.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND Extract Benne Plant. [illegible] J. & C. MAGUIRE, Chemists and Druggists, [illegible]

DR. HILLIARD, Office 68 Randolph street, (Chicago, (up-stairs) treats all Chronic, Cutaneous and Mercurial Diseases, in male or female. Cures guaranteed. Patients living at a distance can consult by letter, with confidence, by [illegible] P. O. Box 380.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other Diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, is permanently located himself at 34 Randolph street, Chicago. [illegible] CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

TIMOTHY FAY, M. D., DENTIST, 131 LAKE STREET. [illegible] CHAS. V. DYER, M. D.

FEAR AT AN END!—No one is now deterred from obtaining the WHISKERS OR MUSTACHE. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S DYE [illegible]

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS. Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES. [illegible] J. YOUNG, [illegible] Proprietor. For sale by [illegible]

DRS. HUNTER AND VON [illegible]

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly at St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. [illegible] Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Commission Merchants.

GALLOWAY & CO.—Packers, Provision Dealers and General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 136 South Water street, Board of Trade Building, Chicago. [illegible] GALLOWAY & CO.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 South Water street, (Allen's Building,) Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 18 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. [illegible]

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. [illegible] HENRY MILWARD & CO., [illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago.

WATER CURE AND HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL INFIRMARY, 333½ STATE STREET. Dr. E. G. TOWNSEND, recently from Boston, Mass., Proprietor. [illegible]

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. Lands bought and sold on commission, [illegible]

BILL HEADS neatly printed on [illegible] paper, at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining unclaimed in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Advertisements.

Auction Sales.

General Notices.

Banking and Exchange.

Proposals.

Educational.

Commission Merchants.

Cement.

Coal.

Miscellaneous.

Express Lines.

Boots and Shoes.

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

Express Lines.

Copartnership.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

934 Miles Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

FRIGHTS.

FALL BULLETIN.

1863.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE.

ERASTUS CORNING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

Nos. 421 and 423 Broadway, Albany,

Will continue the Hardware Business in Institution, and invite the attention of Merchants in the large and well assorted stock of

Foreign and Domestic Shelf Hardware

For the FALL TRADE.

Embracing everything desirable to make the stock of a general character, and to which they would respectfully call the attention of Merchants visiting the market, or ordering by mail, or through their friends visiting the market.

Albany, Sept. 1863.

REMOVAL.

H. W. HINSDALE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

Have removed to their New Store,

48 & 50 South Water St.,

Corner of Wabash Ave., Chicago Ill.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

CHARTERED 1810.

Assets May 1st, 1863, $1,135,320.60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Office of Western Department, comprising Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

122 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Agencies in all principal towns and cities. All losses by Western Department, payable at Chicago.

G. F. BISHELL, General Agent.

Agency for Chicago appointed by HUBBARD & HUST, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

COBURN & MARRS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Patent Lawyers and Solicitors,

Office No. 11 Larned Block, Chicago, Ill., corner of Lake and Washington Streets.

Agencies at Washington, and in all the principal countries in Europe.

Models, Drawings, Specimens of Manufactures, Patent Rights, Assignments, Contracts, and Applications for Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries.

GLEASON'S

KEROSENE CRATER,

USED ON ANY KEROSENE LAMP

Without Obscuring the Light.

PATENT REGISTERS,

For logging lumber rivers, recorded 200 miles.

Lamp and Oil Store, 122 Clark St.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

18 FULTON AND 102 FRONT-ST.

NEW YORK.

LOOK HERE.

ONE MORE CHANCE.

$250 Bounty—$200 Paid in Advance

Claims of Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery.

REMOVAL OF THE NEW YORK PIANO STORE

REMOVAL.

DR. H. A. JOHNSON

GLIMPSES OF THE GREAT WORLD.

Sole Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

1863. FALL TRADE. 1863.

BAWSON & BARTLETT,

BOOTS AND SHOES

30 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

As Low as Any Jobber in Boots and Shoes.

BAWSON & BARTLETT.

FALL TRADE.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills

BOOTS & SHOES

AT WHOLESALE.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

HATS, CAPS,

FUR GOODS,

AND

BUFFALO ROBES,

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM

50 Lake Street, Chicago.

E. P. L. BROOM.

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

50 Lake Street, ... Chicago.

H. & R. B. WHITEMORE & CO.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BUFFALO AND FANCY ROBES,

BUCKSKIN GOODS,

UMBRELLAS, &c.

H. & R. B. WHITEMORE & CO.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

91 Lake Street, Chicago,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

FURS, &c.

Hats, Caps, Furs,

Buckskin Goods,

Buffalo and Fancy Robes,

Umbrellas,

Ladies' Felt Hats, &c.

Fur Caps and Ladies & Gents' Furs.

Weber, Williams & Fitch.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO

Merchants and Freight Shippers

BETWEEN

CHICAGO, OMAHA CITY,

Council Bluffs, Denver,

AND POINTS ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,

COMMENCING OCTOBER FIRST.

MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R.,

Most Desirable Route to the West.

BRASSGATE RATES.

PECK & WOOD.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

J. W. TUTTLE,

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of Jones, Wilson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of JONES & SMALL.

JONES & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

103 Lake Street, Chicago.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.—Fish Announced at J. C. KENNEY'S

CELEBRATED RESTAURANT OYSTERS.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

J. W. TUTTLE,

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office, No. 51 Clark-street.
Chicago, Ill., Sunday, October 6, 1872.
The continuance for sale of this paper is not to be considered as a guarantee of its publication.
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by Chicago Tribune Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1872.

NEW NEWS.

The news from Rosecrans' army both from Federal and rebel sources, indicates no change since yesterday. The rebels have fortified, and are ready to receive the attack of Rosecrans, if he should be foolhardy enough to make it. Meanwhile the rebels are traitorously harassing our lines of communication.

Our Southern news, received from by way of Texas, is very encouraging. We have a sketch of the recent adventures of a Federal war vessel in Japan, for which we are indebted to George Mason, Jr., of Chicago, who formerly served on the Oneida, which furnishes the chief incident in the story. We reproduce a diagram drawn by an officer on the Wyoming. We reproduce also a sketch from Mr. Mason's brother, the Rev. George S. Fisher, Rev., now U. S. Consul at Kanagawa.

We have Chicago and Illinois matters of important and full interest of Illinois in Adamson, and the respective Republican boards of Visitating and Managing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 5, 1872.

The Highwood Jubilee of last Saturday cost Prince Lowie and twenty of Government Prince Lowie, and twenty of Government Walking, a pretty penny, but seems to have served to put in the power to give a correct idea of the Prince's popularity. The positive information received by this country, and yet it is not the Prince's popularity, but the Prince's popularity, and yet it is not the Prince's popularity, but the Prince's popularity, and yet it is not the Prince's popularity, but the Prince's popularity